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EXTRACTS

SELECTED from the

Writings and Observations

OF THE LATE

JOHN HOWARD, ESQ.

LL.D. and F.R.S.

VIZ.

THE STATE OF PRISONS AND HOSPITALS

In Holland, Germany, Italy, Geneva, Switzerland, Austrian Flanders,
French Flanders, and France; Scotland and Ireland:

With a Particular Account of the English Prisons,

I N

London; and County Gaols at Hartfordshire, Essex, Kent, Suffex, Surry,
Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Nor-
fold, Suffolk, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire,
Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire,
Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire. Monmouthshire. Gloucestershire,
Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwell, Somersetshire,
Yorkshire, Durham, Newcastle, Northumberland, Cumberland, West-
morland, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN

A C C O U N T

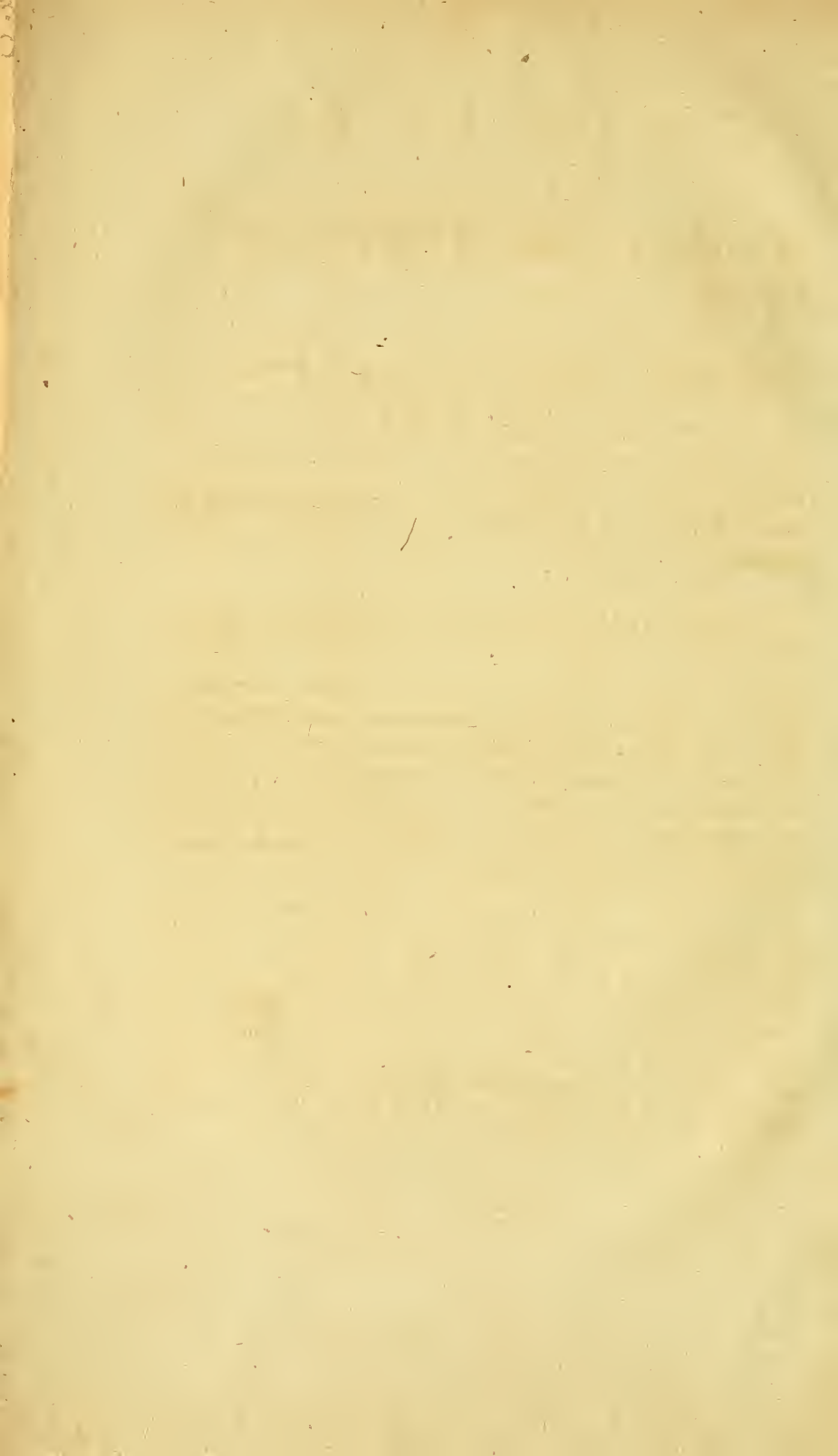
OF THE

L A Z A R E T T O E S.

NEWCASTLE:

PRINTED BY W. THOMPSON.

M,DCC,XC.



A D D R E S S.

THE recent death of Mr HOWARD having turned the attention of the public in a wonderful degree to the pursuits of their common Benefactor, little apology will be needed for giving to the world some account of that great man. All that may be necessary on the present occasion, is to advance that no pains have been spared to collect materials, and obtain the most authentic intelligence.

In order to aid the general object of his benevolence, it was the custom of Mr Howard to give away, a great many copies of his different productions. This, of course, narrowed the number on sale, and thro' the lapse of time and the great avidity with which they have been bought up, his works are now not to be had, at any price. The editor has therefore added some extracts from his more valuable productions, which he trusts will be favourably received. And he cannot omit this opportunity of adding, that nothing can be more congenial to the spirit of their benign author, than an exertion to disseminate, in the most general manner, the wretchedness, the disease and the enormities which disgrace our prisons and hospitals; together with the salutary regulations which have, and may be applied to these mansions of misery.

T H E
S T A T E O F P R I S O N S.

Ah little think the gay-----
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence furround,
How many pine in want, and dungeon-glooms;
Shut from the common air.

THOMSON.

GENERAL VIEW OF DISTRESS
IN PRISONS.

THERE are prisons, into which, whoever looks will, at the first sight of the people confined there, be convinced that there is some great error in the management of them: The fallow, meagre countenances declare, without words, that they are very miserable. Many who went in healthy, are in a few months changed into emaciated, dejected objects. Some are seen pining under diseases, "*sick, and in prison;*" expiring on the floors, in loathsome cells, of pestilential fevers and the confluent small pox: Victims—I will not say to the cruelty, but I must say to the inattention of sheriffs, and gentlemen in the commission of the peace.

The cause of this distress is, that many prisons are scantily supplied, and some, almost totally unprovided with the necessaries of life.

There are several *Bridewells* in which the prisoners have no allowance of *food* at all. In some, the keeper farms
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what little is allowed them: And where he engages to supply each prisoner with one or two penny-worth of bread a-day, I have known this shrunk to half, sometimes *less* than half the quantity, cut or broken from his own loaf.

It will perhaps be asked, does not their work maintain them? for every one knows that those offenders are committed to *hard labour*. The answer to that question, tho' true, will hardly be believed. There are very few Bridewells, in which any work is done, or can be done. The prisoners have neither tools nor materials of any kind; but spend their time in sloth, profaneness and debauchery, in a degree, which in some of those houses that I have seen is extremely shocking.

Some keepers of these houses, who have represented to the magistrates the wants of their prisoners, and desired for them necessary food, have been silenced with these inconsiderate words, *Let them work or starve*. When those gentlemen know the former is impossible, do they not by that sentence, inevitably doom poor creatures to the latter?

I have asked some keepers, since the late act for preserving the health of prisoners, why no care is taken of their sick: And have been answered, that the magistrates tell them, *the act does not extend to Bridewells*.

In consequence of this, you see prisoners at the quarter sessions, covered (hardly covered) with rags; almost famished; and sick of diseases, which the discharged spread wherever they go, and with which those who are sent to the county gaols, infect these prisoners.

The same complaint (*want of food*) is to be found in many *County gaols*. In about half these, debtors have no bread;

bread; altho' it is granted to the highwayman, the house-breaker, and the murderer; and medical assistance, which is provided for the latter, is withheld from the former. In many of these gaols, debtors who would work are not permitted to have any tools, lest they should furnish felons with them for escape or other mischief. I have often seen these prisoners eating their water-soup (bread boiled in mere water) and heard them say—"We are locked up and almost starved to death."

Felons have in some gaols two penny-worth of bread a-day; in some three halfpenny worth; in some a penny-worth; in some none. It is not uncommon to see the whole purchase, especially of the smaller sums, eaten at breakfast; which is sometimes the case when they receive their pittance but once in two days: And then on the following day they must fast.

This allowance being so far short of the cravings of nature, and in some prisons lessened by farming to the gaoler, many criminals are half starved: Such of them as at their commitment were in health, come out almost famished, scarce able to move, and for weeks incapable of any labour.

Many prisons have *no water*. This defect is frequent in Bridewells and Town gaols. In the felons' court in some County gaols there is no water: In some places where there is water, prisoners are always locked up within doors, and have no more than the keeper or his servants think fit to bring them: In one place; they were limited to three pints a-day each—a scanty provision for drink and cleanliness!

And as to air which is no less necessary than the two preceding articles, and given us by Providence quite *gratis*,
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without

without any care or labour of our own; yet as if the bounteous goodness of Heaven excited our envy, methods are contrived to rob prisoners of this *genuine cordial of life*, as Dr Hales very properly calls it: I mean by preventing that circulation and change of the salutiferous fluid, without which animals cannot live and thrive. It is well known that air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. Writers upon the subject shew, that a hoghead of it, will last a man only an hour: But those who do not chuse to consult philosophers, may judge from a notorious fact. In 1756, at Calcutta in Bengal, out of 170 persons who were confined in a hole there, one night 150 were taken out dead. The few survivors ascribed their mortality to the want of fresh air, and called the place, from what they had suffered there, *Hell in miniature!*

Air which has been breathed, is made poisonous to a more intense degree, by the effluvia from the sick, and what else in prisons is offensive. My reader will judge of its malignity when I assure him, that my cloths were, in my *first* journeys, so offensive, that in a post chaise I could not bear the windows drawn up; and was therefore often obliged to travel on horseback. The leaves of my memorandum-book were often so tainted, that I could not use it till after spreading it an hour or two before the fire: And even my antidote, a vial of vinegar, has, after using it in a few prisons, become intollerably disagreeable. I did not wonder that in those journeys, many gaolers made excuses; and did not go with me into the felons' wards.

From hence any one may judge of the probability, there is against the health and life of prisoners, crowded in close rooms, cells and subterraneous dungeons, for fourteen or sixteen hours out of the four-and-twenty. In some of those caverns the floor is very damp; in others, there is some-
times

times an inch or two of water; and the straw or bedding is laid upon such floors, seldom on barrack bedsteads.

One cause why the rooms in some prisons are so close, is perhaps the window-tax, which the gaolers have to pay: This tempts them to stop the windows, and stifle their prisoners.

In many gaols and in most bridewells, there is no allowance of *bedding* or *straw* for prisoners to sleep on. And if by any means they get a little, it is not changed for months together, so that it is almost worn to dust. Some lie upon rags, others upon the bare floors. When I have complained of this to the keepers, their justification has been, "The county allows no straw, the prisoners have none but at my cost."

I am ready to think, that none who give credit to what is contained in the foregoing detail, will wonder at the havoc made by the *gaol fever*. From my own observations in 1773 and 1774, I was fully convinced that many more were destroyed by it, than were put to death by all the public executions in the kingdom. This frequent effect of confinement in prisons seems generally understood, and shews how full of emphatical meaning is the curse of a severe creditor, who pronounces his debtor's doom to *rot in gaol*. I believe I have learned the full import of this sentence, from the vast numbers who to my certain knowledge, some of them before my eyes, have perished in our gaols.

But the mischief is not confined to prisons—multitudes catch the distemper, by going to their relatives and acquaintance in the gaols: Many others from prisoners discharged: And not a few in the courts of judicature.

Baker

Baker in his Chronicle, page 353, mentioning the affize held in Oxford castle, 1577 (called, from its fatal consequence, the *black affize*) informs us that "all who were present died in forty hours: The lord chief baron, the sheriff, and about three hundred more." Lord chancellor Bacon ascribes this to a disease brought into court by the prisoners; and Dr Mead is of the same opinion.

At the Lent affize in Taunton, 1730, some prisoners who were brought thither from Ivelchester gaol, infected the court; and lord chief baron Pengelly; Sir James Sheppard, serjeant; John Pigot, Esq; sheriff, and some hundreds besides, died of the *gaol distemper*. The numbers that were carried off by the same malady in London, in 1750, two judges, the lord mayor, one alderman, and many of inferior rank, are two well known to need the mentioning further particulars.

It were easy to multiply instances of this mischief; but those which have been mentioned are, I presume, sufficient to shew, even if no mercy were due to prisoners, that the gaol distemper is a national concern of no small importance.

BAD CUSTOMS IN PRISONS.

A cruel custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer, *garnish*, *footing*, or (as it is called in some London gaols) *chummage*. "Pay or strip," are the fatal words. I say, *fatal*; for so they are to some; who having no money, are obliged to give up part of their scanty apparel; and if they have no bedding or straw to sleep on, contract diseases, which I have known to prove mortal.

Gaming,

Gaming, in various forms is very frequent: Cards, dice, skittles, Mississippi and Porto-bello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. In the country the three first are most common; and especially cards. There is scarce a county gaol but is furnished with them: And one can seldom go in without seeing prisoners at play. I am not an enemy to diverting exercise: Yet the riot, brawling, and profaneness, that are the usual consequences of their play; the circumstances of debtors gaming away the property of their creditors, which has been done to a considerable amount; hindering their fellow-prisoners, who do not play, from walking in the courts, while they do; of which inconvenience I have heard them complain: These seem to me cogent reasons for prohibiting all kinds of gaming within the walls of a prison.

Loading prisoners with *heavy irons*, which make their walking and even lying down to sleep, difficult and painful, is another custom which I cannot but condemn. In some county gaols the *women* do not escape this severity: But in London they do: And therefore it is not necessary in the country. The practice must be mere tyranny; unless it proceed from avarice; which I rather suspect; because county gaolers do sometimes grant dispensations, and indulge their prisoners, men as well as women, with what they call the "*choice of irons*," if they will pay for it.

Gaol delivery is in some counties *but once a year*: What reparation can be made to a poor creature for the misery he has suffered by confinement in prison near twelve months before a trial, in which perhaps, he is declared by his country *not guilty*?

One cause of gaol delivery being so seldom, is, *in some places*, the expence of entertaining the judges and their retinue.

nue. At Hull they used to have the assize but once in seven years. Peacock, a *murderer*, was in prison there near three years: Before his trial, the principal witnesses died; and the criminal was acquitted. They now have it once in three years.

Altho' acquitted prisoners are, by the late act in their favour,* cleared of gaolers' fees; they are still subject to a similar demand made by *clerks of the assize* and *clerks of the peace*, and detained in prison several days after their acquittal, at assize, till the judges—at quarter sessions, till the justices of peace leave the town; in order to obtain those fees, which the gentlemen say are not cancelled by the act, And yet the express words of it are, *Acquitted prisoners* "shall be immediately set at large in open court." It is evident then, that all fees of the commitment in respect to the prisoner, are by this act totally abolished.

I was informed at Durham, that judge Gold, at the assize 1775, laid a *fine* of fifty pounds on the gaoler *for detaining* some acquitted prisoners, for the fees of the clerk of assize. But upon the intercession of the bishop (proprietor of the gaol) the fine was remitted; and the prisoner set at large: The judge ordering the clerk of assize to explain to him in London the foundation of his demand.

AN ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

I designed to publish the account of our prisons in the spring 1775, after I returned from Scotland and Ireland.
But

* 14th George III.

But conjecturing that something useful to my purpose might be collected abroad, I laid aside my papers, and travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. I flattered myself that my labour was not quite fruitless; and repeated my visit to these countries, and went also to Switzerland, in 1776.

In the conclusion of my former edition, I made a promise, if the legislature should seriously engage in the reformation of our prisons, to take a third journey, through the Austrian and Prussian dominions, and the free cities of Germany. This I accomplished in 1778, and likewise extended my tour through Italy, and revisited some of the countries I had before seen in pursuit of my object.

The substance of all these travels is now thrown into one narrative, in which I follow the order of my last journey, and begin with

H O L L A N D.

Prisons in the *United Provinces* are so quiet, and most of them so clean, that a visitor can hardly believe he is in a gaol. They are commonly (except the rasp-houses) white washed once or twice a year: And a prisoner told me it was no small refreshment to go into their rooms after such a thorough cleaning. A physician and surgeon is appointed to every prison; and prisoners are in general healthy.

In most of the prisons for *criminals* there are so many rooms that each prisoner is kept separate. They never go out of their rooms: Each has a bedstead, straw, mat, and coverlet. But there are few criminals, except those in

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the *rasp-houfes* and *spin-houfes*. Of late, in all the seven provinces, feldom more executions in a year than from four to fix. One reason of this, I believe, is the awful solemnity of executions, which are performed in prefence of the magiftrates, with great order and ferioufnefs, and great effect on the fpectators. I did not fee the procefs in Holland; but it was particularly defcribed to me, and was fimilar to what I had been witnefs of in another place abroad.

The common method of execution for unpremeditated murder, is decollation by the broad fword. Robberies are generally punifhed by the halter. For the more atrocious crimes, fuch as premeditated murder, &c. the malefactor is broken on the wheel; or rather on a crofs laid flat upon the fcaffold. But a defcription of the manner of this execution, which is finifhed by a *coup de grace* on the breaft, would not be agreeable to any of my readers.

Debtors alfo are but few. The magiftrates do not approve of confining in idlenefs any that may be ufefully employed. And when one is imprifoned, the creditor muft pay the gaoler for his maintenance, from five and a half to eighteen ftivers a day, according to the debtor's former condition in life. The alimnt muft be paid every week: In default whereof, the gaoler gives eight days notice; and if within that time, the money, or fecurity for it, be not brought, the debtor is difcharged.

Another reason is, that the fituation is very difgraceful. But perhaps the principal caufe that debtors, as well as capital offenders, are few, is the great care that is taken to train up the children of the poor, and indeed of all others, to induftry. No debtors have their wives and children living with them in prifon: But occafional vifits in the day-time are not forbidden. You do not hear in the ftreets as
you

you pass by a prison, what I have been rallied for abroad, the cry of *poor hungry starving debtors*.

The States do not transport convicts: But men are put to labour in the *rasp-houses*, and women to proper work in the *spin-houses*: Upon this professed maxim, *Make them diligent, and they will be honest*. The rasping logwood, which was formerly the principal work done by the male convicts, is now in many places performed at the mills, much cheaper: And the Dutch, finding woollen manufactures more profitable, have lately set up several of them in those houses of correction. In some, the work of the healthy prisoners does not only support them; but they have a little extra-time to earn somewhat for their better living in prison, or for their benefit afterwards.

Great care is taken to give them moral and religious instruction, and reform their manners, for their own and the public good. The *chaplain* (such there is in every house of correction) does not only perform public worship, but privately instructs the prisoners, catechises them every week, &c. and I am well informed that many come out sober and honest.* Some have even chosen to continue and work in the house after their discharge.

Offenders are sentenced to these houses, according to their crimes, for seven, ten, fifteen, twenty years and upwards; but, to prevent despair, seldom for life. As an encouragement to sobriety and industry, those who dis-

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tinguish

* I have heard in England that a countryman of ours, who was a prisoner in the rasp-house at Amsterdam several years, was permitted to work at his own trade, shoe-making; and by being constantly kept employed, was quite cured of the vices which brought him to confinement. My informant added, that the prisoner received at his release a surplus of his earnings, which enabled him to set up in London; where he lived in credit, and at dinner commonly drank "Health to his worthy masters at the rasp-house."

tinguish themselves by such behaviour, are discharged before the expiration of their term. A prisoner who gives information of an intended escape is favoured much in this respect; his term is considerably shortened. A little before the election of new magistrates, those who are in office inspect these prisons, and enquire of the keeper which prisoners, of those who have been confined a few years, have been diligent and orderly; and of the minister, which of them have been most attentive to public and private instructions. According to the accounts, they abridge the appointed time of punishment; so that fourteen years will sometimes be reduced to eight or ten, and twelve years to six or seven. This practice is in every view wise and beneficial. Indeed, I have some reason to think that criminals are often doomed to a longer term, with an intention to make such deductions upon their amendment.

In Holland, as well as in Germany, there are private rooms in most of the houses of correction, in which young persons, of a vicious and profligate turn, are confined on the representation of their parents, till they shew signs of amendment.

At ROTTERDAM, in the Stadt-house prison, were no debtors in any of the three rooms at any of my visits. When there are any, they are alimanted at one fixed sum, viz. sixteen stivers a day. There are seven rooms for criminals or disorderly persons. One of them is called the *condemned* room, into which a criminal is put fourteen days before his final sentence; and immediately after the sentence, he is executed with a solemnity very striking to the common people. In three of the rooms, were three persons confined, for a limited time, for some small offences, and kept to bread and water. Their daily allowance was from four to five

five stivers, and their pitcher was filled with *water* three times a day; but the other criminals had their pitcher filled once a day with *beer*, and their allowance was from nine to ten stivers.* There were cases with thick straw mats, and two or three coverlets to each.

The whipping-post is in the middle of the court, in full view of the *men*-criminals. For the more refractory, there are dark rooms, but not dungeons: In one of these, on shutting the door on myself, I found no dampness. My conductor observed, that the floor was raised to preserve it dry. Here they are allowed no bedding, and are kept to bread and water, which is given them at an aperture in the door. Their confinement is for six, eight, ten, or fourteen days.

Being at Rotterdam on a Sunday, I was desirous of seeing whether there was such dissipation in their prisoners, as there is in ours, on that day. The public service at the Rasp-house began at half after one o'clock. The audience consisted of about thirty or forty inhabitants of the town, Mr Schumaker, the presiding regent, the head-keeper and his family, and three under-keepers, besides the prisoners. The number of *women* prisoners was about forty, who were separated from the rest of the congregation, by a wooden palisade, and seated on benches raised one above another. They were all clean and neat; had nothing distinguishing in their dress, but were without hats. While they stood up, during prayer, they held up their aprons to cover their faces. The *men* were neat, dressed in brown coats, had
been

* As I was there at one o'clock, the time of the distribution, I observed that the bread was all cut in slices: This prevents those contests or frauds which sometimes happen where prisoners meet together, and the bread is given out in one loaf, as I saw on board the hulks in the Thames, where one loaf was given to six persons.

been shaved, had clean shirts (which were most of them chequed), clean stockings, and wore handkerchiefs about their necks. They also were seated on raised benches, in a room out of the chapel, and separated from it by an iron grate from the top of the room to the bottom, so wide, that all the audience, except the female prisoners, had them full in view. The keeper's seat adjoins to this grate, and two of his servants, who are turnkeys, sat observing their behaviour.

The chaplain, after a short prayer, preached extempore; then, the *men* convicts joined in singing, most of them having books. When the chaplain had prayed again, he catechised for about three quarters of an hour. It being the *womens'* turn that Sunday, six of them stood up, one after another, and made the responses, which the chaplain explained to them. After this he prayed, and the service concluded by singing the fifty-first Psalm. The decent behaviour and attention of the audience, evidently proved that the service, though of two hours and a half, was not tedious or disagreeable.

I cannot forbear closing this account, with mentioning the ardent wishes it inspired in me, that *our* prisons also, instead of echoing with profaneness and blasphemy, might hereafter resound with the offices of religious worship, and prove, like these, the happy means of awakening many to a sense of their *duty to God and man*.*

At AMSTERDAM the prison is in the Stadt-house. Debtors and felons quite separate. No court. Visitants may

* On conversing with a sensible magistrate, his words were, "I have known persons who have come out of our houses of correction thoroughly reformed, and have thanked God for their confinement."

may converse with debtors at the lattices of their rooms, from nine to twelve in the forenoon. The debtor may buy an anchor of wine to deposite with the keeper (who sells liquors): He is allowed to call for a bottle of it a day, paying the keeper two stivers a bottle.

The rooms for criminals are down fifteen steps; ten feet by nine: Each, for one prisoner only: A bedstead, &c. door-way twenty-two inches wide; door four inches thick: The condemned rooms have an iron door besides. In the latter a criminal is never left alone: Two prisoners from the rasp-house are always with him, to prevent his destroying himself. They rejoice at the service; for if they discharge it faithfully, their reward is an abridgement of their allotted term. The execution is generally performed within forty-eight hours after the sentence. From a book containing the names and crimes of all who have been executed at Amsterdam, from January 1693 to the end of 1766, the number amounts to 336. But only 25 were executed in the last 20 years of that term. And I have been well informed, that in three years preceding my visit in 1778, only one criminal was executed, and he was beheaded.

The children of the malefactors who are executed, are sent to the orphan-house, and there brought up in industry, and not left destitute vagabonds to become unhappy victims to the wickedness and folly of their parents.

Prayers are read morning and evening, and before and after meals, by one of the best-behaved convicts: And divine service, with a sermon, is performed by a clergyman on Sunday mornings.

The spin-house is for women. This, and the work-house, are under the direction of six regents and four governesses,

verneſſes, who appoint two fathers and two mothers to ſuperintend and inſpect the work, the diet, and the lodging of the priſoners, and to chaſtiſe the diſobedient.

The work-room is a large room up ſtairs, ſeparated by a wooden baluſtrade from the paſſage (ſix feet wide) into which ſpectators are admitted. This room is divided by baluſtrades, into three, for diſtinguiſhing thoſe who have ſuffered ſome *public* or *corporal puniſhment*, from the others who have not been whipped, and expoſed on a ſcaffold.

In this houſe you ſee a number of criminals (in 1776, there were thirty-two; in 1778, forty-fix) ſome of whom had been the moſt abandoned, ſitting in preſence of the *mother*, quiet and orderly at their different ſorts of work; ſpinning, plain work &c. Of the latter ſort much is ſent in from the city. They have the ſame holidays as at the Raſp-houſe. Hours of work from ſix to twelve, and from one to eight. I ſaw them go from work to dinner: the keeper, or *father* as they call him, preſided. Firſt they ſung a pſalm: Then they went in order down to a neat dining-room; where they ſeated themſelves at two tables; and ſeveral diſhes of boiled barley, agreeably ſweetened, were ſet before them. The father ſtruck with a hammer: Then in profound ſilence all ſtood up; and one of them read with propriety, a prayer about four or five minutes. Then they ſat down cheerful; and each filled her bowl, from a large diſh, which contained enough for four of them. Then one brought on, a waiter, ſlices of bread and butter, and ſerved each priſoner.

The mother was ſeated at a deſk (where ſhe had a full view of her family at work) with a Bible before her.

As I ſtaid longer than a common viſitant, one of the priſoners

soners went up to the mistress with the timid modesty of a suppliant, and asked leave to offer me the plate. The leave was granted. The mistress keeps what is given, till it amounts to a sum sufficient to purchase a little *tea* or *coffee*, for all to partake.

This house is supported by a small annual *tax* on those who sell tobacco, beer and other liquors, and *one fourth part* of what is received at *public exhibitions* and *diversions*.

At the HAGUE I was honoured with the very polite assistance of Sir Joseph Yorke. A magistrate accompanied me to the prison, where all was quiet and in order. The same gentleman presented me with a *copy of instructions* to the sheriff of the court; a *copy of rules* for officers of the attorney-general, and with a *M. S. copy* on several sheets, of forty-four rules for the management of the prison.

At UTRECHT, in 1776, no prisoners in the Stadt-house; and in 1778, no debtors, and only one criminal, and his offence not capital. There has not been an execution for the city or province these fourteen years. The allowance for debtors, the first week, is twenty-eight stivers a day; the second week, sixteen; and every day afterwards, eight stivers. The state allows criminals, thirteen stivers a day, which are paid to the gaoler. "For," as he told me, "confinement here is not meant as punishment, but only as safe custody till trial. After which, some who are to be punished by a short imprisonment are sent to another prison, where they live on bread and water only." He said a woman who had been his prisoner, was that day sentenced to be so punished for a fortnight; but he added, "She will have a sufficient quantity; and if she be ill, her food will be altered."

I leave this country with regret, as it affords a large field for information on the important subject I have in view. I know not which to admire most, the *neatness* and *cleanliness* appearing in the prisons, the *industry* and *regular conduct* of the prisoners, or the *humanity* and *attention* of the magistrates and regents.*

G E R M A N Y.

THE Germans, well aware of the necessity of *cleanliness* in prisons, have very judiciously chosen to build them in situations most conducive to it; that is, *near rivers*: As at Hanover, Zell, Hamburgh, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Mentz; and many other places.

In the gaols that I first saw, there were but few prisoners, except those called, improperly, *galley-slaves*. One cause of this is a speedy trial after commitment.

The galley-slaves have every where a prison to themselves. They work on the *roads*, the *fortifications*, *chalk-hills*, and other public service; for four, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty years, according to their crimes; and are clothed, as well as fed, by the government. At Wesel, which belongs to the King of Prussia; there were ninety-eight of these slaves: They have two pounds of bread a day, and the value of three halfpence English every day they work.

I saw no under-ground dungeons in any of the *new* prisons in Germany, except at Liege; nor indeed in any other

* I should accuse myself of ingratitude, did not I take this occasion again to express my acknowledgements to Sir Joseph Yorke, who, not only exerted himself with ardour to promote the success of my inquiries; but while I was confined at the Hague in consequence of an accident at my last visit, favoured me with instances of kindness and friendship that I never can forget.

other *new* prison abroad. At Lunenburg the dungeons are disused; and instead of them are built additional rooms up stairs; one for each prisoner. And in most of the gaols each criminal is alone in his room; which is more or less strong, lightsome, and airy, as the crime he is charged with is more or less atrocious.

One often sees the doors of sundry rooms marked Ethiopia, India, Italy, France, England, &c. In those rooms, parents, by the authority of the magistrates, confine for a certain term dissolute children; and if they are inquired after, the answer is, they are gone to Italy, England, &c.

I do not remember any prison in Germany, (nor elsewhere abroad) in which *felons* have not, either from the public allowance, or from charities, somewhat more to live on than bread and water. In some places a person goes on market-days with a basket for prisoners; and I have seen him bring them a comfortable meal of fresh vegetables. But there are separate prisons, in which confinement for a week or two on bread and water is all the punishment for some petty offences. Perhaps, when a condemned criminal is only to live a day or two, such diet may be more proper than the indulgence with which the Germans, and other foreigners treat prisoners after sentence of death, which is commonly executed within forty-eight hours. The malefactor has then his choice of food, and wine, in a commodious room, into which his friends are admitted; and a minister attends him during almost all his remaining hours.

I went into Germany in June 1778, by Osnabrug and Hanover. The prison at OSNABRUG I should entirely omit, did I not entertain a hope, that the account of it may possibly engage the notice of an amiable *Prince* who is the

present *bishop*, and so be the means of alleviating the sufferings of the miserable prisoners. The prison and the house of correction is one large building, situated in an airy part of the suburbs, near a brook. A Latin inscription over the gate implies, that it was erected "at the public expence, in 1756, for the purposes of public justice and utility, by confining and punishing the wicked."—There are seventeen chambers for criminals, which have no light but by a small aperture over each door. I was happy to find *here* no more than one prisoner. He had been confined three years, and had survived the cruelty of the torture. In *another part* of the house I found many miserable and sickly objects, men, women, and children, almost all without shoes and stockings. They were spinning in different rooms, which were dirty beyond description. These rooms open into an offensive passage, which a gentleman in office in the city, to whom I was recommended, durst not enter. I inquired of the keeper concerning several particulars in the diet, &c. but the misery expressed in the *countenances* of the prisoners, made me totally disregard the information given me by words.

The prison at HANOVER was built about thirty years ago. It is situated on the river Leyna. There are eleven strong rooms about ten feet square, and ten and a half high; with a bed of solid stone in each, eleven inches from the ground, and nine inches higher at the head. Over these are larger apartments for debtors, &c. The rooms are warmed by stoves in winter. Criminals have a small chain: They are allowed straw to lie on, and two coverlets. When I visited the prison in 1776, there were seven criminals and one debtor; and in 1778, two debtors and three criminals. The keeper sells no liquors, but has a salary. In the council-chamber are all the various edicts in frames. There is a torture-chamber; but I with pleasure learned

learned that the two cruel engines had not been used for four years.

At HAMBURGH, the *felons* in the *Buttelcy* were all in irons. The common method of execution is decollation. The executioner, who is gaoler, shewed me the sword which, he said, he had made use of eight times.

Among the various engines of torture, or the question, which I have seen in France, Italy, Germany, and other places, one of the most excruciating is kept and used in a deep cellar of this prison. It ought to be buried ten thousand fathom deeper. It is said the inventor was the first who suffered by it: The last was a woman, a few years ago.

Here, as at some other towns, is a prison for slight offences. The punishment, to be confined from a week to a month, and live on bread and water only. To prevent the prisoners having any thing else, what money they bring with them is taken, and sealed up; but it is returned to them when discharged.

At BREMEN, the prison for debtors has four rooms; but the magistrate who accompanied me, Dr Hornwinckel, assured me not one of them had been occupied for above thirty years, till very lately, when one was fitted up for a debtor, who was confined in it a few weeks.

I sat an afternoon with Dr Duntze, of Bremen, who told me he was in London in 1753 and 54, with an inquisitive friend, a German. They went into Newgate to observe the effects of the *ventilator*, and were struck with an offensive smell in one of the rooms. Next day they were both indisposed. The Doctor's complaint turned out a kind of jaundice.

jaundice. After a few days confinement he visited his friend, and found him excessively low; and in a short time he died with every symptom of the *gaol fever*.

At BERLIN, in the city prison, called *Calandshof*, were eighteen men and thirteen women in fifteen rooms, in each of which was a stove. The men and women have the use of the court at different hours. The allowance to each is one grosche and twelve pfennigs, about two-pence three farthings, a day. There is a chapel. There is no torture-room in any of the prisons in the Prussian dominions, for the present king has set the example in Germany of abolishing the cruel practice.

At DRESDEN, the apartments for the slaves being under the fortifications, must be unhealthy. I saw four sick, and yet they had their irons on. Among those that were at work, one had an iron collar, by way of punishment, for making an escape, besides the broad iron about his leg. Another was sitting, and endeavouring somewhat to alter the place of his iron. He told me, that the weight was marked on it *twenty-one pounds*, and that he could not have it changed to the other leg without paying a smith.

At VIENNA I visited all the prisons, and most of the hospitals. The prisons are old buildings, and afford no instruction.

The front of the great prison, *La Maison du Bourreau*, is remarkable for a very striking representation of the crucifixion of our Saviour and the two thieves on mount Calvary. In this prison are many horrid dungeons.*

At

* Here, as usual, I inquired whether they had any putrid fever, and was answered in the negative. But in one of the dark dungeons down twenty-four

At TRIESTE, the prison consists of eight or ten very close offensive rooms, each having only one small window. The pale countenances of the nineteen prisoners bespoke their own misery, and the negligence of the magistrates and keepers: But in the Castle were eighty-five slaves (*Condannati*). They appeared healthy, clean, and strong, and laboured cheerfully, because when they were employed, each of them received, as extraordinary pay, three farthings a day. They were treated with humanity, though under strict discipline; were well supplied with food and cloths; had two shirts, two pair of stockings; &c. and they lay in good beds.*

I T A L Y.

I entered Italy with raised expectations of considerable information, from a careful attention to the prisons and hospitals, in a country abounding with charitable institutions, and public edifices.

At

four steps, I thought I had found a person with the gaol fever. He was loaded with heavy irons, and chained to the wall: Anguish and misery appeared with clotted tears on his face. He was not capable of speaking to me; but on examining his breast and feet for *petechiæ* or spots, and finding he had a strong intermitting pulse, I was convinced that he was not ill of that disorder. A prisoner in an opposite cell told me, that the poor creature had desired him to call out for assistance, and he had done it, but was not heard. This is one of the *bad effects* of dungeons.

* May not one great cause of the unhealthiness of our prisoners be, the want of proper bedding, which obliges them to lie in their cloths? How different did these prisoners appear at the *castle* from many that I have seen in Prussia, and at Vienna! I was struck with the same good appearance of the *women* prisoners at several of the spin houses in Holland. This reminds me of what I heard an old *general* say, "That he always found his men subject to illness and diseases when they lay in camps, *not* from *dampness*, but from *lying in their cloths* and the *want of proper bedding*; for at the same time all his officers had been quite healthy and well." Whatever be the *cause* of this difference, whether a *more free perspiration* in bed, *taking off bandages*, or *ventilation of the cloths*, I am fully convinced of the *fact*.

At VENICE, the great prison is near the *Doge's* palace, and it is one of the strongest I ever saw. There were between three and four hundred prisoners, many of them confined in loathsome and *dark* cells for life; executions here being very rare. There was no fever, or prevailing disorder in this close prison. None of the prisoners had irons. On weighing the bread allowance, I found it fourteen ounces. I asked some who had been confined many years in dark cells, whether they should prefer the galleys? They all answered in the affirmative: So great a blessing is light and air! The chapel is only for the *condemned*, who continue there a night and a day before execution.

One of the *galleys* was moored two boats' length from the shore, in which were only twenty-seven slaves, who were kept here in order to be sent on board the other galleys. This was clean. Here, and in the *other galleys*, which were dirty and crowded the slaves were in chains of about twenty-seven pounds weight.*

In FLORENCE are two prisons. In the great prison, *Palazzo degl' Otto*, were only twenty prisoners. Six of them were in the *secret* chambers, which are twenty-one strong rooms. None of the prisoners were in irons. They had mattresses to lie on. Their bread was good. In the torture-chamber, there was a machine for decollation, which prevents that repetition of the stroke which too often happens when the axe is used †

In

* I saw a slave dead on the shore, who I suppose destroyed himself in despair; for he could not hope to escape by swimming, because of his heavy irons.

† I cannot leave Florence without expressing my great obligation to the Grand Duke for his permission to inspect the prisons; and making my acknowledgements to Sir Horace Mannour ambassador, for his very kind attention and assistance.

In the prison at LEGHORN were three *debtors*, and eight of those called *prisoners at large*, and in the *secrete* three criminals. I mention this prison because of the infirmary, which, as appears by an inscription over the door, was built at the expence of the present governor, Philip Borbonio, in 1761.

ROME.—In the prison at the *Capital* are two rooms for poor *debtors*, and for criminals whose offences are not so great as to cause them to be confined in the *secrete*. The prisoners in one of these rooms, have the privilege of asking alms of the passengers. There were five *debtors* in rooms which they paid for, and two *criminals* in the *secrete*. This prison is not offensive. There is a constant current of water through one of the large rooms.

The state prisoners are confined in the castle of *San Angelo*. The rooms appropriated to that purpose were all empty, except one, in which was a *bishop*, who had been confined upwards of twenty years, and was distracted. Here were also eighteen *condannati*, who work in the fortrefs, and had each a light chain. They seemed healthy and well.

On the death of the *Pope*, the prisoners are brought hither from the great prison, for upon such occasions the prisons are thoroughly cleaned.

I can give but little information respecting the prison of the inquisition. It is situated near the great church of St Peter's. On one side of the court round which it is built, is the inquisitor-general's palace. Over the gate is an inscription importing "that it was erected by Pope Pius V.

in the year 1569." The windows of the prison have wooden blinds, and at a small distance is a high wall.*

In this city, and many others in Italy, is a *Confraternità della misericordia*, called *S. Giovanni di Fiorentini*. It consists of about seventy, chiefly nobles, of the best families. After a prisoner is condemned, one or two of them come to him the *midnight* before his execution, inform him of the sentence, and continue with him till his death. They, with the confessor, exhort and comfort him, and give him his choice of the most delicious food. All the *fraternity* attend the execution, dressed in white. When the prisoner is dead, they leave him hanging till the evening; then one of the *fraternity*, generally a *prince*, cuts him down, and orders him to be conveyed to the burying place which they have appropriated to malefactors. I was there the twenty-ninth of August, the only day in the year when this burying-place is opened to the public.—Adjoining an elegant church is a chapel, which makes, one side of a court, and on each of the other three sides, is a portico supported by Doric pillars. In the middle of the pavement of the front portico the *women*, and in one of the side portico's the *men* are buried. The latter are interred in the same dress in which they were hanged; for in Italy, coffins are not in general use.

The pope's galleys are CIVITA-VECCHIA. The slaves condemned to them are confined for different terms, according to the nature of their crimes; but the shortest time is three years for vagabonds, who are generally employed on board the pontons in clearing the harbour. For theft,
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* The chambers of this *silent* and *melancholy* abode were quite inaccessible to me; and yet I spent near two hours about the court and priests' apartments, till my continuance here began to raise suspicion.

the term is never under seven years. Persons convicted of forgery are always confined for life; and if found guilty of forging bank-notes, or any instruments by which large sums have been lost, they are punished with an *iron glove*. Prisoners *for life* are chained two and two together; those for *limited terms* have all a single chain, and, at their first arrival, of the same weight; but when they have no more than one or two years to serve, they have only a ring round their leg, which is lessened as the end of their term approaches. For escapes, they are obliged to finish their *first* condemnation, and then receive a fresh one for the same time as the former; but if the first was for life, the same is renewed, and they receive from a hundred to two hundred lashes a day, for three days after their arrival. *None are sent to the galleys under the age of twenty*: Criminals of a younger age are kept at the hospital of *S. Michele* in Rome till they are of age; and are there employed in spinning, and fed on bread and water.

The principal prison in the great and populous city NAPLES is *La Vicaria*, under the courts of justice. It contained when I was there, according to the gaoler's account, nine hundred and eighty prisoners. In about eight large rooms, communicating with one another, there were five hundred and forty sickly objects, who had access to a court surrounded by buildings so high as to prevent the circulation of air. In seven close offensive rooms were thirty-one prisoners, almost without cloths, on account of the great heat; and in six dirty rooms, communicating with one another, were fifty *women*. Of all the prisoners, one *man* only was in irons, in a dungeon, near a small chapel, which is allotted to the condemned before execution.

The great and crowded hospitals of *S. Apostoli* and
 D 2 *L'Annun-*

L'Annunziata, have wards appropriated to the cure of wounded persons.*

The hospital of the *Benfratelli*, or *S. Gio di Dio*, is clean and elegant. It consists chiefly of one lofty ward; at one end of which is an altar and a room for poor priests; and at the other end, a table, on which are placed the patients' victuals. Near this table was inscribed a reference to the apposite words of Scripture, *Matthew xxv. 35, 36. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat, &c.*

In many of the Italian hospitals, and *in all* that I have seen belonging to this order of friars, there are *no rooms* over the sick wards, so that they are as *lofty* as our churches or chapels.

At GENOA, besides a prison for *debtors*, and a prison for *female criminals*, there is a great prison for *male criminals*, consisting of thirty-five rooms. I saw none of the prisoners in irons. Their daily allowance was thirteen ounces of good wheaten bread for each, besides soup. To this prison belongs an hospital and a chapel, with a large room to which the condemned are brought four days before their
exe-

* The frequency of assaults and assassinations in Italy is generally known. Many of the common people seem to be insensible of the atrociousness of the crime of murder. I have heard criminals in prison express, with seeming satisfaction of mind, "that tho' they stabbed, they did not rob." If we consider that wards and even hospitals appropriated to the wounded are filled with patients, that the prisons are crowded, and that many are continually taking refuge on the steps of churches, and examine our accounts in *Janssen's Lists* and the *Judges' Returns*, we may reckon that there are more murders committed in a year in the city of Naples or Rome, than in Great Britain and Ireland. Does not this prove that the English are not naturally cruel? And might not arguments be derived from hence, for the revival and repeal of some of our sanguinary laws? The Marquis Beccaria justly remarks, in his *Essay on Crimes and Punishments*, chap. 28. "That the punishment of death is pernicious to society, from the example of barbarity it affords."

execution.—The *instructions* formed for this prison by the *supreme syndics*, are hung up in it, and contain good regulations, as will appear from the following account of a few of them.

“ The keeper shall have under him six assistants :—and the said keeper is to be responsible, and liable to punishment, if any of the assistants shall be guilty of the least fraud or neglect in their employment.—The advocate fiscal is once a week, at any time he shall think proper, *but when he is least expected*, to visit the cells of the prison, and to enquire diligently how the prisoners are treated by the keeper and assistants, in order to give information to the most *serene senate*, &c.—When any prisoner is condemned to death, he is immediately to be put into chains.—The keeper is always to keep the chapel shut, except at the time of celebrating mass, confession, or *administering consolation* to the unhappy.—He is also to take care that the prisoners do not play at any *games*, particularly *cards*. The last order is, that this table of regulations be fixed up in the criminal court of justice, in the chancery, and in the apartments of the criminals.”

At CHAMBERRY I found that the salutary practice of washing the prison was adopted. Besides the stated allowance of good bread, the prisoners are often supplied with bread and soup, and in winter with cloths and coverlets, by a charitable society of ladies. In one of the rooms I saw chains, but was told they had not been used since the walls had been built higher. A dismal torture-chamber, into which day-light never enters, makes a part of this prison.

Before the Cantons, I will mention, what is not indeed
any

any part of Switzerland, the little Republic of

G E N E V A.

In the prison, which was formerly the bishop's palace, at my first visit, there were only five *criminals*; none of them in irons. Their allowance about six-pence a day; for which they have a pound of good bread, some soup, and half a pint of wine. They looked healthy. Here, as in the Swiss Cantons, men and women are kept separate. For some years past, no capital punishment. If a criminal flies from justice, they call him in form three days; and after trial, execute him in effigy.

There seldom are any debtors. A creditor must allow his debtor in prison as much as felons have from the public: Upon failure, the gaoler gives notice, and then discharges the prisoner. Besides, there are *sumptuary* laws in this state. And though the government is in general mild, there is a severe law against bankrupts, and insolvents, which renders incapable of all honours, and deprives of freedom, not only the debtor himself, but his children after him; except such of them as pay their quota of the debts.

At my last visit, there were two debtors, and five other prisoners; to whom great attention was paid, as they were then laying new floors in the lower rooms, lest they should be damp and injurious to their health.*

In

* I hoped to have found here no torture-chambers, but I had only the pleasure to hear that none had suffered in them these twenty-five years. They are thus restrained by the thirty-second article in the *Reglement de l'illustre Mediation pour la Pacification des troubles de la Republique de Geneve*, published in 1738. "*Les accuses et criminels ne pourront etre, appliques a la Question ou Torture, que prealablement ils n'ayent ete par jugement definitif, condamnes a merci.*"

In entering Switzerland from Geneva, a traveller will be surpris'd to meet frequently with a gibbet on the road, if he be not inform'd that almost every *seigneurie* or bailliwick has a prison, and possesses the power of trying criminals, and capitally convicting them. I visited one of these prisons. It belonged to Mr Baron de Prangins, and consisted of four rooms at the top of his castle. It was empty.

In those of the Cantons to which I went, *felons* have each a room to themselves, "that they may not," said the keepers, "*tutor one another.*" None were in irons; they are kept in rooms more or less strong and lightsome, according to the crimes they are charged with. In some Cantons there were no prisoners of this sort. The principal reason of it is, the great care that is taken to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education. Another thing which contributes to the same intention, is the laudable police of speedy justice. A criminal has notice of his death, not the manner of it, but a short time before he is to suffer; and he is then indulg'd with his choice of food, wine, &c. Women are not hanged, but beheaded. Every new executioner has a new sword; and in the arsenal at Bern I saw several old ones hung up in order. In the houses of correction, many of the prisoners were women, whom I saw at work.

At LAUSANNE I visited the prison, in which there were, at that time, no prisoners. There were dungeons; but on entering each of them, the keeper observ'd, that we were not yet upon the ground, but there were cellars underneath. On conversing with Dr Tissot, he express'd his surpris'e at our gaol distemper; said, "I should not find it in Switzerland:" And added, that "he had not heard of its being any where but in England." When I mention'd the late act for preserving the health of our prisoners, he
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approved of it highly, especially the clause which required *white-washing the rooms, and keeping them clean*.—I did not (as the doctor said) find the gaol fever in Switzerland: Nor did I find it any where else abroad.*

At BERN, the principal Canton, there were no prisoners but in the two houses of correction. One of these prisons is for citizens, in which the men and women were spinning, for they never work abroad.

In *La Prison Ordinaire*, some rooms are planked all round. Eight of them are very close and strong. Doors of oak two inches and a half thick, plated with iron; three hinges, a lock and two padlocks. In a closet, were the cloths of a person that was murdered, kept to confront the guilty when apprehended: And some stolen goods, to be owned. A criminal who can pay is allowed to expend 7 *batz 2 creutzers*, about a shilling, daily, for two meals of soup and good bread. To one that is poor, the government allows half that sum. To all who are condemned, they allow a shilling a day for eight days before they suffer. These allowances are specified on a paper hung up in the gaol. There also hangs up a serious exhortation concerning the awful nature of an *oath*; and the forms of sundry oaths to be taken. I procured copies of the whole, but

* Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society, in his *Discourse* at the Anniversary Meeting, 30th November, 1776, informs us at page 16, that “The late Dr Mouniey, F. R. S. who had lived long in Russia, and had been *Archiater* under two successive sovereigns—happening to be at Moscow when he perused the *Observations on the Gaol Fever*—was induced to compare what he read in that Treatise with what he should see in the several prisons of that large city: But to his surprize, after visiting them all, and finding them full of malefactors (for the late Empress then suffered none—to be put to death) he could discover no fever among them, nor learn that any acute distemper peculiar to gaols had ever been known there.—Upon his return to St Petersburg, he made the same inquiry there, and with the same result.”

but will transcribe only one oath, as follows:—“ *Ma deposition, dont lecture m’a été faite, a présent, je la confirme devant la face du Dieu tout puissant, tout sechant et vray, pour contenir la verite, ainsi que je desire que Dieu me soit en aide sur la fin de mes jours. Sans dol ni fraude.*”—“ My deposition, which has now been read to me, I confirm before the face of God omnipotent, omniscient and true, to contain the truth, as I desire that God may be my help at the end of my days. Without deceit or fraud.” Perjury, I was told, is very uncommon among them.

In this city I had some discourse with the celebrated Dr Haller. He ascribed the sickness in English gaols to their being over-crowded.

At BASIL, the gaol for felons is one of the towers. No prisoners; but many rooms ready with clean straw and blankets. Each prisoner (they said) has a room to himself, in which he is constantly shut up, except when conducted to the council-chamber for examination. One of the strongest cells is in a room by the great clock, and is about six feet high: The trap door is in the flat roof; the prisoner goes down by a ladder, which is then taken up; his victuals are put in a wicket on one side. When I was in the room, and took notice of the uncommon strength of it, the gaoler told me a prisoner had lately made his escape from it. I could not devise what method he took, but heard it was this. He had a spoon for soap, which he sharpened to cut out a piece from the timber of his room: then by practice he acquired the knack of striking his door, just when the great clock struck (to drown the noise): and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts, &c. But attempting to let himself down from the vast height by a rope which he found, the rope failed him; and by falling he broke so

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many

many of his bones, that the surgeons pronounced his recovery impossible. But his bones were set; and with proper care he did recover, and was pardoned.

From Switzerland I returned into Germany, to visit some prisons which I had not seen, particularly those in the *free* or *imperial Cities*.

G E R M A N Y.

At AUGSBURG, the prison is on the side of a hill, at the back of the town-house. It consists of many *cachots* or small rooms, on three different floors. There is one for examination, and two for the engines of torture.* The condemned are brought three days before their execution into two light rooms, which open into a Roman catholic chapel: where, however, if a prisoner be a Protestant, a Lutheran minister is permitted to attend him.

The *house of correction* consists of buildings on *two* sides of a spacious court; *one* side for those of the Roman catholic religion, and the *other* for Protestants, with a chapel for each. The rooms were all clean, and are white-washed every year. Opposite to the front windows in most of the rooms, were high windows, of a semicircular form, which were designed for promoting a circulation of air.

At MUNICH or *Munchen*, there are two prisons for criminals. That in the town-house, had in it six men and two women prisoners. In a dark damp dungeon down seventeen steps, were the instruments of torture.

The

* There are also two dark dungeons for such as have been convicted of witchcraft: But they are in a very ruinous condition, and seem to have been a long time without inhabitants.

The other, called *La Prison de la Cour*, consisted of about fifteen cells, twelve feet by seven, and a black torture-room. *

In the *house of correction* were about forty men and thirty women; some *weaving* wide cloth, but most of them *spinning*. The keeper ordered his servant to attend me with charcoal and frankincense; a certain sign of negligence and inattention, which the countenances of the prisoners confirmed.

I was agreeably relieved from the pain excited by these scenes, with the view of the two hospitals of *Les Freres* and *Les Sœurs de Charité*. In the former were about forty beds; in the latter twenty: The wards were about twenty-six feet wide. All was neat and clean, still and quiet; and the great attention paid to the patients was every where apparent. I saw the operation of bleeding performed by the *Nuns* with great dexterity and tenderness. Over the foot of each bed a text of Scripture was inscribed, as in some Italian hospitals.

E 2.

At

* In this room there is a table covered with black cloth and fringe. Six chairs for the magistrates and secretaries, covered also with black cloth, are elevated two steps above the floor, and painted black. Various engines of torture, some of which are stained with blood, hang round the room. When the criminals suffer, the candles are lighted; for the windows are shut close, to prevent their cries being heard abroad. Two crucifixes are presented to the view of the unhappy objects. But it is too shocking to relate their different modes of cruelty. Even women are not spared.—This room seems much like the torture-room in Spain, described in Limborch's *History of the Inquisition*, translated by Chandler, vol. II. p. 221, 4to. edit. "It was a large under-ground room, arched, and the walls covered with black hangings. The candlesticks were fastened to the wall, and the whole room enlightened with candles placed in them.—The inquisitor and notary sat at a table, so that the place seemed as the very mansion of death, every thing appearing so terrible and awful."

At MANHEIM, Monsieur Babo, counsellor to the regency, very politely gave orders to shew me every room of *La Maison de Force*. Prisoners committed to this house are commonly received in form with what is called the *bien venu* (welcome). A machine is brought out, in which are fastened their neck, hands, and feet. Then they are stripped; and have, according as the magistrate orders—the *grand venu* of twenty or thirty stripes—the *demi venu* of eighteen to twenty—or the *petit venu* of twelve to fifteen; after this they kiss the threshold and go in. Some are treated with the same compliment at discharge. The like ceremony is observed at many other towns in Germany.

The *rules* and *orders* are good. I have a copy of them. The two last are to this effect. 11th. As it is of the utmost importance in such houses as this, to observe all possible cleanliness; it is required of all persons to watch most strictly against all appearance of the contrary. Whoever sees the least offence of that kind, shall give immediate notice of it to the *inspector*, upon pain of close confinement on bread and water, and the most rigorous chastisement. 12th. That no one may be able to plead ignorant of the rules, one copy of them shall be *given* to every prisoner, and another *hung up* in his room; and they shall be *read publicly* every Sunday morning after divine service. It is ordered that the disobedient be punished; and that encouragement be given to the dutiful and diligent.

A capuchin says mass in the chapel every morning. A galley for men; another for women, with a blind before it; another for *orphans*, of whom there are sixty-four in a sort of hospital at one end of the prison. Protestants and Jews are ordered to their private devotions; the latter are excused from working on their *sabbath*.

Every

Every prison at MENTZ has in each room a German stove; which, in winter, is heated two or three times a day. Prisoners have clean linen once a week. On my observing to the Brigadier of the Police who went with me, how healthy his prison looked, he told me that "Some years ago, they were unhealthy; and the regency removed them from the dungeons; upon which they recovered; and had been remarkably healthy ever since." The dungeons are now totally disused.

The two prisons (distinguished by the names of the *old* and the *new*) *La Porte de St Leonard* in LIEGE, are on the ramparts.—In two rooms of the *old* prison I saw six cages made very strong with iron hoops, four of which were empty. These were dismal places of confinement; but I soon found worse. In descending deep below ground from the gaoler's apartments, I heard the moans of the miserable wretches in the dark dungeons. The sides and roof were all stone. In wet weather, water from the *fosses* gets into them, and has greatly damaged the floors. Each of them had two small apertures, one for admitting air, and the other, with a shutter over it strongly bolted, for putting in food to the prisoners. One dungeon larger than the rest was appropriated to the sick. In looking into this, with a candle, I discovered a stove, and felt some surprise at this little escape of humanity from the men who constructed these cells.

The dungeons in the *new* prison are abodes of misery still more shocking; and confinement in them so overpowers human nature, as sometimes irrecoverably to take away the senses. I heard the cries of the distracted as I went down to them. One woman, however, I saw, who (as I was told) had sustained this horrid confinement forty-seven years without becoming distracted.

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The cries of the sufferers in the torture-chamber may be heard by passengers without, and guards are placed to prevent them from stopping and listening. A physician and surgeon always attend when the torture is applied; and on a signal given by a bell, the gaoler brings in wine, vinegar and water to prevent the sufferers from expiring.—“*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*” Thus in the Spanish inquisition, the physician and surgeon attend to determine the utmost extremity of suffering without expiring under the torture.

I will only add, that in this prison there are rooms appropriated to prisoners *en penson*; that is, to such as are confined by the magistrates, at the desire of their parents, guardians or relations. A shocking practice! which prevails also in some of the neighbouring countries.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

In the Austrian Netherlands I found the prisons in general clean; and no sickness prevailing in any one of them; And yet few of the prisons have a court: In most of them every prisoner is confined to his room.

In the prison at ANTWERP there are two rooms for citizens; and up stairs there is a cage, about six feet and a half square, into which criminals are put before the torture. A criminal, while he suffers the torture, is clothed in a long shirt, has his eyes bound, and a physician and surgeon attend him: And when a confession is forced from him, and wine has been given him, he is required to sign his confession; and about forty-eight hours afterwards he is executed.

In a small dungeon is a stone seat like some I have seen
in

in old prison towers, in which it is said that formerly prisoners were *suffocated by brimstone*, when their families wished to avoid the disgrace of a public execution. No person here remembers an instance of this kind; but about thirty years ago there was a *private* execution in the prison. In this prison there were only two prisoners.

The *house of correction* for the city of GHEENT is not so commodiously built, nor kept so clean as some other Flemish prisons: But there are very good *rules* of economy, of which I have a copy. Every prisoner is examined at his first coming; and if he be not healthy, he is not put among those that are so. That the keeper may not be tempted to oppress his prisoners, he is *exempted* from all taxes. The prisoners have a set task of different sorts of work: The profits of extra-work their own. The magistrates meet in the prison once a week to inspect it; and to appoint the sort and quantity of provision for every day of the week ensuing. They order the physician to see that the sick have broth, and other nourishment proper for them. The keeper provides it; and is paid by the magistrates. I happened to go into the prison while they were there, and saw them employed as above.

I shall beg leave here, on account of the humanity of its institution, to digress from my subject by taking notice of a nunnery in this place. The *hospitable mansion* is not inhabited solely by nuns; it is destined to the reception of men who are insane, and sick aged women. The insane have, when requisite, assistance from their own sex; and the tenderness with which both these and the poor women are treated by the sisters, gave me no little pleasure.

FRENCH

FRENCH FLANDERS *and* FRANCE.

The French provinces in Flanders and the Netherlands, are chiefly governed by the same *arret de parlement* as the provinces in France.

I visited the prisons at LISLE, but found nothing worthy of imitation. *La Prison Royale* is under no proper regulation; and the unhealthy countenances of the prisoners at the citadel, intimate the pernicious effects of lying in damp rooms, under the fortifications.

The two hospitals *La Comtesse* and *St Sauveur* are lofty buildings, designed only for the admission of *men*; for in this city there are no hospitals for sick *women*. The patients are distinguished into three sorts, *viz.* wounded—very sick—and recovering; they have different wards assigned them accordingly, every patient has a bed to himself. Here cleanliness is the agreeable effect of the great attention given to the patients by the *nuns*.

In the prison at ARRAS I observed one circumstance which was different from what I had seen in France. Of one hundred and thirty-nine prisoners, I saw two in the court who had irons. But upon asking one of them the reason of it, he told me “it was for attempting an escape.”

At AMIENS are two prisons; one for *Les Bourgeois et Le Libertinage*; the other, *La Conciergerie*.—In the town-house, I saw great numbers attending the trial of a woman for confining her son. He was then about thirty-two years of age, and had been confined sixteen years, with a severity which had almost deprived him of his intellects. The prosecution was carried on by his father's relations, who

who had been long vigorously urgent for the release of him.

In or near PARIS are the *Conciergerie*, *Grand* and *Petit Chatelet*, *Fort L'Eveque*, *L'Abbaye*, and the *Bicetre*.

My first question in each prison commonly was, Whether the gaoler or keeper resided in the house? and the answer was always in the affirmative.

Most prisons in the city have three or four doors, from four feet to four and a half high, separated from each other by a little area or court. Within the inner door is in some prisons, a *turnstile*. The number and lowness of the doors (at each of which you must stoop) and the turnstiles, effectually prevent the prisoners rushing out.

In most of the prisons there are five or six *turnkeys*; viz. two or three at the doors: One walking in the court, to prevent conferring and plotting (a circumstance to which French gaolers are very attentive): One at the womens' ward: And every day one of them is abroad, or otherwise at leisure. This liberty they have in rotation. They are strictly prohibited, under severe penalties, from receiving any thing of the prisoners, directly or indirectly, on any pretence whatever. The gaoler is obliged to board them; and pay to each of them at least one hundred *livres* a year.

I was surpris'd at seeing that none of the prisoners were in *irons*. No gaoler (I was inform'd) may put them on a prisoner, without an express order from the judge. And yet in some of the prisons, there were more criminals than in any of our London gaols. When I was first there, the number had been recently increased by an insurrection on account of the scarcity of corn. My reader will perhaps

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presently

presently see reason to conclude, that the manner in which prisons are conducted makes the confinement more tolerable, and chains less needful. Indeed it was evident, from the very appearance of the prisoners in most of the gaols, that *humane* attention was paid to them.

Most of the courts are paved; and they are washed three or four times a day. One would hardly believe how this freshens the air in the upper rooms, I felt this very sensibly once, and again when I was in the chambers: And an Englishman, who had the misfortune to be a prisoner, made the same remark. I seldom or never found in any French prison that offensive smell which I had often perceived in English gaols. I sometimes thought these courts were the cleanest places in Paris. One circumstance that contributes to it, besides the number of turnkeys, is, that most of them are near the river:

To prevent the frequent consequences of desperation, no one condemned to death by the inferior court, is without hopes of life, till the parliament, to which he commonly appeals, confirms or reverses the sentence: And they never make known their decision, till the morning of the day on which a prisoner is to suffer, then they publish a confirmation of the former sentence; and it is sold in the streets. Executions are often in the afternoon: The last that I saw was by torch light.

Taking *garnish*, or footing, is strictly prohibited, if prisoners demand of a new comer any thing of that sort, on whatever pretence; if, in order to obtain it, they distress him by hiding his cloths, &c. they are shut up for a fortnight in a dark dungeon, and suffer other punishment. They are obnoxious to the same chastisement for hiding one another's cloths, or been otherwise injurious.

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The daily allowance to criminals is a Pound and a half of good bread, and some soup. The soup is not made, nor is any other provision dressed in the prisons. They have clean linen once a week, from a *society*, which was instituted about the year 1753. The occasion of it was the prevalence of a contagious disease, which in France they call *le scorbut*, the scurvy. This distemper was found to proceed from the prisons; and to spread in the *Hotel Dieu*, whither prisoners that had it were removed. The cause of it was generally thought to be *want of cleanliness in prisons*; where several of those confined had worn their linen for many months, and infected the most healthy new-comers that were put in the room with them. Eight hundred were ill of it at once in the hospital of St Louis, to which all that were sick of it in the *Hotel Dieu* had been carried. By the Abbe Breton's exerting himself on this occasion, a fund was raised to support prisoners in the *Grand Chatelet* with clean linen every week. This put an effectual stop to the malady in that prison. Numbers afterwards joined the society: the King and Queen honoured it with their contributions: And the charity extended to three other prisons; so that at last seven hundred prisoners were provided for in the same manner, and a stock of linen requisite for that purpose, *viz.* five thousand shirts, was completed. The elder prisoners have charge of the linen that is in the prison; they receive it (every Saturday) and return it, and are gratified by the society; which continues to the present time. Besides this, there is scarce a prison in the city that has not a patroness; a lady of character, who voluntarily takes care that those in the infirmaries be properly attended; gives them drugs; supplies them with fuel, and linen; does many kind offices to the prisoners in general; and by soliciting the charity of others, procures not only the relief and comforts mentioned already, but soup twice a week, and meat once a fortnight.

There is also annually at each prison some what like our charity sermons; public service in the chapel, and a collection. On these occasions the patroness attends; as I saw at Christmas, 1778, and soon after found the prisoners supplied with cloths.

All the regulations are read in the chapel to prisoners; the first Sunday of every month, by the chaplain; and they hang up in the prison for common inspection. If any prisoner tears, or otherwise damages them, he suffers corporal punishment; if a register or gaoler does so, he is fined twenty *livres*. If a turnkey, he is discharged.

The turnkeys visit the dungeons four times a day; in the morning when the prisons were opened, at noon, at six in the evening, and at ten at night. I was sorry to find the humanity which is so conspicuous in the forementioned, and other excellent rules, so deficient as to continue the use of those subterraneous abodes; which are totally dark, and beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. Poor creatures are confined in them night and day for weeks, for months together. If the turnkeys find any prisoners sick, they must acquaint the physician and surgeon, who visit them; and if needful, order them to more wholesome rooms till they recover.

A prisoner of frank, a very sensible man, to whom I was speaking concerning gaolers, said, "They pay nothing to the crown, and their revenue is not small; at the *Conciergerie*, it is about fifteen thousand *livres*; at the *Grand Chatelet*, twenty thousand; at *Fort L'Eveque*, twenty thousand; at the *Petit Chatelet*, twelve thousand; at *L'Abbaye*, ten thousand. And all things considered," he added, "prisoners have no just reason to complain of this class of men in France."

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The nomination of a gaoler belongs to the magistrates. When he has been nominated, he is proposed to the *procureur general*; and if, after a careful enquiry into his character, it appears that he has the reputation of a man of probity, he is fixed in the office, and takes an oath of fidelity. The office is freely given him without any expence whatever; so that keepers are not tempted, by paying for their places, to oppress their prisoners. To remove all pretext for so doing, rents which they formerly paid to the crown are remitted, and the leases given up.

As for *debtors*, their number is small. Of the 202 prisoners in the *Conciergerie*, but six were *debtors*. In some other prisons there were a few more. This perhaps is owing to the following good *arrets*. Every bailiff who arrests and imprisons a *debtor*, must pay to the gaoler in advance, a month's aliment or subsistence, i. e. ten *livres* ten *sous*, equal to nine shillings English (provisions being at Paris cheaper in general than at London): And if the like sum be not paid within fourteen days after the end of every month, the prisoner is set at liberty. Besides this, the *debtor* pays no costs of arrests, &c. The whole of them falls on the creditor: And so do all expences occasioned by his sickness or death.

As the best regulations are liable to be abused, prisoners are not thought sufficiently provided for by *enacting* good laws. The *execution* of them is carefully attended to. The substitutes of the *attorney-general* should visit the prisons once a week, to enquire if the rules be observed; to hear complaints of prisoners; to see if the sick be properly attended; and the like.—Besides this, the *parliament of Paris* sends to all the prisons five times a year two or three *councillors* with a *substitute* of the *attorney-general*, and two clerks. They go at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, one day

day before 15th August, St Simon and Jude. There is in each prison (as in other foreign gaols) a room for their reception, called the *council-chamber*. It is occupied at other times by the head gaoler.

The arrival of this deputation is announced by boys, who, though offenders, are allowed to do little errands in the prison: These go round the court and into every room, giving notice of it aloud. The deputies go, without the gaoler or turnkeys, into every room and dungeon, and,

1st. They ask the prisoners one by one, if they have any complaint to make of the gaoler or his servants. But they never meddle with those who are confined by an order from the king.

2. They receive the petitions of criminals who have been detained too long without trial.

3. In case of debts not exceeding two thousand *livres* (about ninety pounds) if the debtor can raise a third part of his debt, and no more, they receive it for the creditors. How they clear him of the remaining two thirds, I will shew presently. They take notes of these matters in the prison; and give an account of all to the parliament, at their general public meeting a day or two after.

In behalf of criminals who have not been tried, the parliament commonly orders the attorney-general to write in their name to the inferior judges, enquiring into the causes of delay, or ordering expedition. If a prisoner be acquitted, he is discharged within twenty-four hours.

The laws of France do not in ordinary cases admit a *debtor* to bail without the consent of his *creditor*. But in the

the case mentioned above, the parliament obliges creditors to accept of bails for the remainder of debts under two thousand *livres*. And even this bail seems a matter of mere form; for they sometimes take for bail men that are insolvent. I have heard there is no standing law for this; and that it is rather an immemorial custom: Because the parliament enacts a particular law for each case as it occurs. In France there are no insolvent acts.—When prisoners have received their liberty from the king, or their creditors, they cannot be detained a moment for fees, hire of rooms, debts contracted in prison, or on any pretence whatever.

The deputies hear no complaints of the gaoler against his prisoners. When he has any to make, he applies to the chief justice, by whose order the prisoner was committed. If he was imprisoned by an order from the king, he applies to the lieutenant-general of the police; if without such an order, to the lieutenant-criminal, &c.

Besides the deputation now mentioned, the parliament appoints to each prison one of their own body, a councillor. They always choose a gentleman of fortune and good character. He is called *Commissaire de la Prison*. His business is much like that of the deputation; and his office perpetual. By frequent discourse with prisoners I learned, that these officers are very humane to the distressed. They can (as the parliament) oblige creditors to accept one third part of debts under two thousand *livres*: But they use this power with much caution.

The *Bicetre* is upon a small eminence about two miles from Paris. If it were only a prison, I should call it an enormous one; but this for men, like the *Salpetriere* for women, is indeed a kind of general hospital. Of about four thousand men that are within its walls, not one half
are

are prisoners. The majority are; the *poor*, who wear a coarse brown uniform, and seem as miserable as the poor in some of our country work-houses: The *insane*: And those that have the venereal disease. Each sort was in a court and apartments totally separate from the other, and from *criminals*.

There are two large rooms called *La Force*, on the other side of the court (*La Cour Royale*) which are crowded with prisoners: In 1778, there were upwards of two hundred. Such a number confined together in idleness, must produce a great corruption of manners. Many at their unhappy end have ascribed their ruin to the flagitious examples they had *here* seen, and the instructions *here* given them.

The *Bastille* may occur to some of my readers, as an object concerning which some information would be acceptable. I am happy to be able to give this, by means of a pamphlet published in 1774, written by a person who was long confined in this prison. It is reckoned the best account of this celebrated structure ever published; and the sale of it being prohibited in France under very severe penalties, it is become extremely scarce.

“ This castle is a state prison, consisting of eight very strong towers, surrounded with a *fosse* about one hundred and twenty feet wide, and a wall sixty feet high. The entrance is at the end of the street of St Antoine, by a draw-bridge and great gates into the court of *L' Hotel du Gouvernement*; and from thence over another draw-bridge to the *corps de garde*, which is separated by a strong barrier constructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is one hundred and twenty feet by eighty. In it is a fountain; and six of the towers surround it,

it, which are united by walls of free-stone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern *corps de logis*, which separates it from the court *du Puits*. This court is fifty feet by twenty-five. Contiguous to it, are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the prisoners are sometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are discharged on days of rejoicing. In the *corps de logis* is the council-chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c. above these are rooms for prisoners of distinction, and over the council-chamber the king's lieutenant resides. In the court *du Puits* is a large well for the use of the kitchen.

“ The dungeons of the tower *de Liberte* extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a small chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five niches or closets, in which prisoners are put one by one to hear mass, where they can neither see nor be seen.

“ The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the most offensive scents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp-bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the prisoners are allowed some straw to lay on the beds. These dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

“ Of the five classes of chambers, the most horrid next to the dungeons are those in which are *câges of iron*. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with strong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by six.

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“ The *calottes*, chambers at the top of the towers, are somewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of freestone. Here one cannot walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly sufficient space for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron gates within and without, admit but little light. In these rooms the heat is excessive in summer, and the cold in winter. They have stoves.

“ Almost all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about twenty feet in diameter, and from fourteen to fifteen high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furnished with a bed of green serge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The prisoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

“ A surgeon and three chaplains reside in the castle. If prisoners of note are dangerously ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this prison.—The prisoners who die there are buried in the parish of St Paul, under the name of domestics.

“ A library was founded by a prisoner who was a foreigner, and died in the *Bastille* the beginning of the present century. Some prisoners obtain permission to have the use of it.

“ One of the centinels on the inside of the castle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake: And on the *rounds* on the outside of the castle they ring every quarter of an hour.”

I have inserted so particular an account of this prison, chiefly with the design of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a *free constitution* like our own, which will not permit,

permit, in any degree, the exercise of that despotism, which has rendered the name of the *Bastille* so formidable. I was desirous of examining it myself; and for that purpose knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the draw-bridge before the entrance of the castle. But whilst I was contemplating this gloomy mansion, an officer came out much surpris'd; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus regained that freedom, which for one locked up within those walls it is next to impossible to obtain.

In the *provincial gaols* I saw little worth noting, but what has been already mentioned at Paris. These also have five charitable patronesses, or patrons, who take care that the prisoners be not defrauded of their allowance; and procure them farther relief.

In the prison at DUNKIRK, the French prisoners were in two or three rooms by themselves.

Here I found many of my countrymen prisoners of war. In five rooms there were a hundred and thirty-three—*captains, mates, passengers,* and common sailors all crowded together—who lay on straw, with one coverlet for every three persons. In three other rooms there were thirteen accommodated in a better manner, because most of them were *ransomers*,* and capable of paying six *sous* a night for their beds. The court was small, being only forty-two feet by twenty-six; nor was there sufficient plenty of water. The bread, beer, and soup were good, and the beef tolerable. Each room was supplied with two small faggots a day for firing. The sick (of whom there were only

G 2 three)

* A *ransomer* is a person confined as a security, till the sum is paid for which a ship has been *ransomed*.

three) were taken to the military hospital, and great attention was paid to them.

The common prison at CALAIS, being smaller than that at Dunkirk, was much crowded; for it contained one hundred and twenty-seven English prisoners. Seventeen sailors lay in one room* on straw, without coverlets; a few had not even straw: On my complaining of this to the *commissary*, he said, he would send to St Omer's for coverlets. After informing him farther, that I had found *captains, passengers, and mates* confined in France, but what I supposed persons of this description in England were on their *parole of honour*; he replied, and desired I would note it down, that "a *parole* could not be granted without security; a " hundred guineas for captains, seventy-five for mates, " sixty for sailors, and twenty-five for boys." Passengers, I afterwards learned, were on the same footing with captains.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PRISONS.

It may not be improper, before I enter on a particular account of English prisons, to mention what further occurred to me that seemed worthy of observation, in a journey into Scotland and Ireland in the summer, 1779.

The prisons which I saw in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling, Jedburgh, Air, &c. were old buildings, dirty and offensive, without courts, and also generally without water. They are not visited by the magistrates: And the gaolers are allowed the sale of the most pernicious liquors.

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* That room was nineteen feet by twelve. In another smaller room, in two tiers, were twenty-three hammocks belonging to the sailors; for sometimes their hammocks were given them. The court of this prison was only twenty-five feet by fourteen and a half.

If a prisoner for debt declares upon oath that he has not wherewithal to maintain himself, the creditor must alient him within ten days after such notice is given for that purpose, with at least three-pence a day, but generally the magistrates order six-pence.—By the process of *cessio bonorum*, a debtor, after being a month in prison, may obtain his liberty, and be secured against execution for any previous debts, by making a surrender of all his effects to be divided among his creditors: Though if he afterwards comes into better circumstances, his effects may be attached for the payment of those debts. This compassionate law prevents a creditor putting his debtor in prison, unless he has good reason to believe he is acting fraudulently.

Perjury is not frequent in Scotland. The oath, and the form of administering it, are very solemn. The witness, holding up his right hand, repeats the following words after the judge:—"By God himself, and as you shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, you shall declare the truth, and nothing but the truth, in so far as you know, or shall be asked at you."—The depositions are read over by the clerk, and signed by the witnesses and the judge.—It is enacted by the twentieth of George II. that "the circuit-courts shall be regularly held twice in every year, within that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and the judges thereof shall continue by the space of six days at the least, at each town or place where the circuit-courts shall be held, for the dispatch of business."

In the Tolbooth at EDINBURGH,* July 6, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and nine felons; and in the Canon-gate Tolbooth, there were five debtors and one felon: And
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* I here give the table of fees from the Tolbooth in this city, which is the only one I saw in the prisons in Scotland.

in the *house of correction* there were fifty-three women, crowded into dirty and offensive rooms.

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ACT of COUNCIL regulating the fees payable to the jailor and clerk of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.—Edinburgh, 17 July, 1728. The which day the lord provost, bailies, council, deacons of crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in council, and taking into consideration the present state of their Tolbooth, and particularly the fees that have been in use to be exacted by the jailor and clerk of the said prison, both from creditors at incarceration of prisoners, and from the debtor or person himself imprisoned; and judging it highly reasonable, that these fees should for the future be publicly ascertained by authority of the council for the benefit of all concerned; therefore the council do tax and settle the same as follows, *viz.*

FEES payable to the JAILOR.

The incarcerator of any debtor for any sum of money shall pay at incarceration one halfpenny sterling for each pound *Scots*, and another halfpenny sterling of each pound *Scots* to be paid by the debtor at his liberation; and this in place of one penny sterling of each pound *Scots* in use to be paid by creditors at incarceration, and of the like sum of one penny sterling of each pound *Scots*, usually paid by the debtor at liberation as relief money.

	Scots L. s. d.
Item, Each person imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise not being a burghers, shall pay to the jailor of house dues each night attour what is above	0 6 8
Item, Each burghers imprisoned for a civil debt or otherwise, shall pay also to the gaoler of house dues each night attour what is above	0 3 4
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons by the lord's letters of laburrows shall pay at incarceration	3 0 0
Item, The incarcerator of any person or persons on laburrows by a magistrate, sheriff, or justice of peace, shall pay at incarceration	1 10 0
Item, The incarcerator of any person for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproductions of processes before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay at an incarceration	1 10 0

The council ordains and declares when any gentleman or other person shall be incarcerate in the Tolbooth, and shall desire to have a room in the prison by him or herself, such persons shall be liable, for the conveniency of such room, to pay to the jailor ten shillings sterling weekly in place of prison fees, or such as they and the jailor shall agree, but not to exceed ten shillings.

That all prisoners shall be liable to pay the under-keepers, and the woman who cleans the house, as prisoners were in use to do before the act of council, the 17th day of July 1728; but if any dispute shall arise thereanent, the the magistrates for the time being shall have the full power of determining the same.

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In the Tolpooth at GLASGOW, July 9, 1779, there were thirteen debtors and seven felons; and in the *house of correction*, seventeen women were spinning, decently clothed.

I R E.

Fees payable to the Clerk of the Tolbooth.

	Scots.
	£. s. d.
Imprimis, Each person incarcerate upon any labourrows, shall at his liberation pay	0 12 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from the magistrates, shall at his liberation pay	0 6 0
Item, Each person incarcerate by warrant from sheriff or justice of the peace, shall at liberation pay	0 12 0
Item, All government prisoners shall pay each at liberation	2 0 0
Item, For each petition by a prisoner for the benefit of the act of grace, and for the clerk's declaration thereto subjoined shall be paid	0 6 0
Item, For the borrowing or delivery up of any deligence by which prisoners are incarcerate (all magistrates' warrants at or within ten mercks excepted) shall be paid	0 4 0
Item, All persons incarcerated or arrested for a sum or sums at or below £.120 Scots, shall pay to the clerk at liberation four pennies for each pound Scots; and for sums above £.120 Scots, shall pay at liberation to the clerk two pound Scots and no more	
Item, All persons incarcerate for exhibition of papers, or for implementing of writs (captions for reproduction of processes before the inferior courts excepted) shall pay to the clerk at liberation	1 10 0
Item, All creditors or incarcerators of prisoners for civil debt or otherwise shall be free of all fees to the clerk at incarceration	

And the council statutes and declares, that if any fees shall be demanded or exacted in time coming, by the jailor or clerk of their Tolbooth, other than these above set down, they shall incur the deprivation of their respective offices; and ordain their presents to be printed and published, that none may pretend ignorance.

And the council hereby ordains James Cleland, principal jailor, and his successors in office, to affix a copy hereof in the Tolbooth-hall, and in his own office, under the penalty of £.5 Scots, *toties quoties*.

Extracted (signed) GEORGE HOME.

Edinburgh, the sixth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine years. These do certify by me William Gilles, clerk to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, that the above is a true and exact copy of the act of council of the city of Edinburgh, by which the keeper of the said Tolbooth and me as clerk thereof are governed.

WILLIAM GILLES.

I R E L A N D.

I was happy in finding at DUBLIN a new gaol (Newgate) almost ready for the removal of the prisoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which the shocking intercourse of the two sexes which took place in the old prison, will be avoided. This new prison is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and has separate courts for men and women. The cells on the first and second floors are about twelve feet by eight, and on the upper floor twelve by four, all arched with brick, to prevent danger from fire. I chuse to say nothing of the under-ground dungeons, for I hope they will never be used. It might be best to convert the chapel at the top of the house into an infirmary; for the sick rooms are too small, and likely to produce infection.

In the men's court there is a pump which supplies good water, and I suppose the women's court will be provided with another. Great attention should be paid to air and cleanliness in the staircases, and the narrow passages leading to the cells, to prevent them from becoming offensive and infectious.

The criminals in the gaols of Ireland are very numerous; one reason of which may be, that in this country there are no houses of correction; and another, that acquitted persons are continued in confinement till they have discharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the sheriff, gaoler and turnkey. Even boys almost naked, and under the age of twelve, are sometimes confined two years for these fees, though amounting to no more than about forty shillings. How surprising is it, that any kingdom can endure such injustice! It is a particular aggravation
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of it, that the prisoners thus confined generally lose, at the same time, their allowance of bread. I have heard that Mr Justice Aston always ordered the acquitted prisoners to be discharged.—Some boys were lately released from the county gaol at Kilmainham, paying half fees; and others from Newgate, the sheriffs of Dublin generously relinquishing their fees. But as those boys had been associated with the most profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the least wonder to find that some of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH PRISONS.

As the Tables of which the present Account will chiefly consist, contain several terms which cannot be familiar to the generality of my readers, I shall begin with an explanation of them.

In the first page of every county, city, &c. the second article of the *gaoler* or *keeper's* emolument is *fees*; by which are meant such only as are taken by him and his servants on the admission or discharge of a prisoner. The sums set down against this article are from the best information I could procure in my repeated journeys; but they differ sometimes from those specified in the *tables of fees*.

Wherever there were *tables of fees*, I thought myself obliged to give exact and literal copies of them: I am not therefore answerable for the improprieties of expression, or defects of form to be found in some of them: But to prevent

vent tiresome and useless repetitions, I have abridged the formalities of preamble and conclusion.*

T H E T O W E R.

THIS is a strong fortress, and the only prison in *England* for state delinquents of rank. The care of it is committed to an officer called the *Constable* of the Tower, who has under him a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant called the *governor*, and many other officers, among whom are forty *warders*, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeoman of the guards. Nineteen of these warders have separate houses well furnished, in any of which, as the governor is pleased to order, the state delinquents may be confined; and the custom has been to assign them two of the best rooms on the first floor. Sometimes they are committed to close confinement; but in general they are at liberty to walk in the area of the tower, attended always with a warder.

There have been no prisoners here for a few years past; and when there are any, their fate is soon determined by a legal trial, and consequently their confinement can never be long. Six shillings and eight-pence a day is allowed by government for their subsistence, but they seldom accept this allowance.

In this fortress, besides the houses just mentioned, there are several public offices and store-houses; such, particularly, as the office of Ordnance, the Jewel-office, the Mint, and buildings for holding artillery and arms.

N E W-

It should be observed, that by the statute 32 George II. if any gaoler, or keeper, demand fees not set down in a table signed by the justices, and afterwards confirmed by the judge or judges of assize, and justices, and hung up conspicuous in the prison; such demand is illegal, and the offender is liable to a penalty of fifty pounds to the person injured.

N E W G A T E.

GAOLER, *Richard Akerman.*

Salary,	£.200			
Fees,	Debtors,	—	—	£.0 : 8 : 10.
	Felons,	—	—	0 : 18 : 10.
	Misdemeanours or Fines,			0 : 14 : 10.
	Transports,	—	—	0 : 14 : 10.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.			

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, }
 Felons, } a penny loaf a day.

Garnish, Debtors, £.0 : 5 : 6.
 Felons, &c. 0 : 2 : 6.

Number,	Debtors.	Felons, &c.	Debtors.	Felons, &c.
1775, March 5,	33,	190.	1776, Dec. 26,	33,
1776, — 1,	38,	129.	1779, Aug. 16,	51,
— May 17,	46,	212.		141.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr Villette.*

Duty, Sunday twice; every day prayers;
 once a month sacrament.

Salary, £.35, &c.

SURGEON, *Mr Olney.*

Salary, £50. for all prisoners.

THE builders of Old Newgate seem to have regarded in their plan, nothing but the single article of keeping prisoners in safe custody. The rooms and cells were so close, as to be almost the constant seats of disease, and sources of infection; to the destruction of multitudes, not only in the prison, but abroad. The city had therefore very good reason for their resolution to build a new gaol. Many inconveniencies of the old gaol are avoided in the new one: But it has some manifest errors. It is now too late to point out particulars. All I will say, is, that without more than ordinary care, the prisoners in it will be in great danger of the gaol fever.

The cells built in Old Newgate a few years since for

condemned malefactors, are intended for the same use at present. I shall therefore give some account of them. There are, upon each of the three floors, five; all vaulted, near nine feet high to the crown. Those on the ground floor measure full nine feet by near six; the five on the first story are a little larger, on account of the set-off in the wall; and the five uppermost, still a little larger for the same reason. In the upper part of each cell, is a window double grated, near three feet by one and a half. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined all round each cell with planks, studded with broad-headed nails. In each cell is a barrack bedstead. I was told by those who attended me, that criminals who had affected an air of boldness during their trial, and appeared quite unconcerned at the pronouncing sentence upon them, were struck with horror, and shed tears, when brought to these dark-some solitary abodes.

The new chapel is plain and neat. Below are three or four pews for men-felons, &c. On each side is a gallery: That towards the womens' ward is for them: In it is a pew for the keeper, whose presence may set a good example, and be otherwise useful. The other gallery towards the debtors' ward is for them. The stairs to each gallery are on the outside of the chapel. I went twice to prayers there. Mr Vilette read them distinctly, and with propriety: The few prisoners who were present, seemed attentive; but we were disturbed by the noise in the court. Surely they who will not go to chapel, who are by far the greater number, should be locked up in their rooms during the time of divine service, and not suffered to hinder the edification of such as are better disposed.

The *chaplain* (or *ordinary*) besides his salary, has a house in Newgate-street, clear of land-tax; two freedoms yearly,

yearly, which commonly sell for £.25 each; lady Barnadiston's legacy, £.6 a year; an old legacy paid by the governors of St Bartholomew's hospital, £.10 pounds a year; the city generally presents him once in six months with another freedom. He engages when chosen to hold no other living.

Debtors have every Saturday from the chamber of London eight stone of beef: *Fines* four stone: And some years *felons* eight stone. Debtors have several legacies. I inquired for a list of them, and Mr Akerman told me the table in Maitland's *Survey* was authentic. The amount of it is £.52 : 5 : 8 a year. There are other donations mentioned by Maitland, amounting to sixty-four stone of beef, and five dozen of bread.

To these he adds the donation of "Robert Dow, who left £.1 : 6 : 8 yearly for ever to the sexton or bellman of St Sepulchre's, to pronounce solemnly two exhortations to the persons condemned, the night before their execution; in these words,

You prisoners who are within
Who for wickedness and sin,

after many mercies shewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon, give ear and understand that to-morrow morning the greatest bell of St Sepulchre's shall toll for you in form and manner of a passing bell as used to be tolled for those that are at the point of death, to the end that all godly people may pray, &c. &c.

T A B L E O F F E E S .

London. sc. A Table of Fees to be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of Newgate within the said City of London for any Prisoner or Prisoners committed or coming into Gaol or Chamber-Rent there or discharge from thence in any *Civil Action* settled and established the nineteenth day of December in
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Charles I. when that court was abolished, it became a prison for debtors, and for persons charged with contempts of the courts of chancery, exchequer, and common pleas.

In 1728, many abuses practised by the warden were the subject of parliamentary inquiry.

The prison was rebuilt a few years since. At the front is a narrow court. At each end of the building, there is a small projection or wing. There are four floors, they call them *galleries*, besides the cellar-floor, called *Bartholomew-Fair*. Each gallery consists of a passage in the middle, the whole length of the prison, 66 yards; and rooms on each side of it about $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ high. A chimney and window in every room. The passages are narrow (not seven feet wide) and darkish, having only a window at each end. On the first floor, the *hall-gallery*, to which you ascend by eight steps, are, a chapel, a tap-room—a coffee-room (lately made out of two rooms for debtors), a room for the turnkey, another for the watchman, and eighteen rooms for prisoners. Besides the coffee-room and tap-room, two of those eighteen rooms, and all the cellar floor, except a lock up room to confine the disorderly, and another room for the turnkey, were held by the tapster, John Cartwright, who bought the remainder of the lease at public auction in 1775. The cellar floor is sixteen steps below the hall-gallery. It consists of the two rooms just now mentioned, the tapster's kitchen, his four large beer and wine cellars; and fifteen rooms for prisoners. These fifteen, and the two before mentioned on the hall gallery, the tapster lets to prisoners for from four to eight shillings a week.

On the *first gallery* (that next above the hall-gallery) are
twen-

twenty-five rooms for prisoners. On the *second gallery* twenty-seven: One of them, fronting the staircase, is their committee-room. A room at one end is an infirmary. At the other end, in a large room over the chapel, is a dirty billiard-table; kept by the prisoner who sleeps in that room. On the highest story are twenty-seven rooms. Some of these upper rooms, *viz.* those in the wings, are larger than the rest; being over the chapel, the tap-room, &c. All the rooms I have mentioned are for master's-side debtors. The weekly rent of those not held by the tapster is 1s. 3d. unfurnished. They fall to the prisoners in succession, thus: When a room becomes vacant, the first prisoner upon the list of such as have paid their entrance-fees, takes possession of it. When the prison was built, the warden gave each prisoner his choice of a room according to his seniority as prisoner. If all of them be occupied, a new comer must hire of some tenant a part of his room; or shift as he can. Prisoners are excluded from all right of succession to the rooms held by the tapster, and let at the high rents aforesaid. The apartments for common-side debtors are only part of the right wing of the prison. Besides the cellar (which was intended for their kitchen, but is occupied with lumber, and shut up) there are four floors. On each floor is a room about 24 or 25 feet square, with a fire-place; and on the sides, seven closets or cabins to sleep in. Such of these prisoners as swear in court or before a commissioner that they are not worth five pounds, and cannot subsist without charity (of them there were at one of my visits sixteen, at other times not so many) have the donations which are sent to the prison, the begging-box and the grate.

There is plenty of water from the river and pumps; and a spacious court behind the prison.

I mentioned the billiard-table. They also play in the court at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis &c. And not only the prisoners: I saw among them several butchers and others from the market; who are admitted here as at another public house. The same may be seen in many other prisons where the gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Besides the inconvenience of this to prisoners; the frequenting a prison lessens the dread of being confined in one. On Monday night there was a wine-club: On Thursday night a beer-club: Each lasting usually till one or two in the morning. I need not say how much riot these occasions; and how the sober prisoners, and those that are sick, are annoyed by them.

Seeing the prison crowded with women and children, I procured an accurate list of them; and found that on (or about) the 6th of April 1776, when there were on the master's-side 213 prisoners, on the common-side 30, total 243; their wives (including women of an appellation not so honourable) and children were 475.

N E W L U D G A T E.

This prison for debtors who are free of the city, for clergymen, proctors and attorneys, was formerly a bride-well to the London work-house adjoining.

On the ground floor are, a long-room, a tap-room, and a kitchen. In each of them is a staircase; leading first to eleven rooms for master's-side debtors—viz. over the long-room, a sizeable chamber, and a room on each of the two floors above: Over the tap-room, four small-rooms, which have iron bars at the windows, and a large room above them: Over the kitchen, a sizeable chamber, and two rooms above. The common-side debtors are in two large

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garrets, the *Forest* and *Dock*. The prison is out of repair. No regard has been paid to the act, which enjoins white-washing, &c. A small court, with a cistern for river-water. No infirmary. The chapel is common to the prison and work-house. Chaplain, Rev. Mr *Henry Foulkes*.

The city allowance is ten stone of beef a week: To which has been added since the 9th of February, 1776, a penny loaf a day for each prisoner. The lord mayor and sheriffs send annually coals: And Messrs Calvert and Co formerly sent from the Peacock brewhouse weekly a generous donation of two barrels of small beer. Keeper's salary, £70: Fees, see table. He lives distant; but the deputy is constant and careful in his attendance, and respected by the prisoners.

I found the prison very clean. The tap is shut at ten every night. On Sunday, a board is placed at the gate, on which is painted, "No admittance from 10 o'clock to 12, nor from 2 to 4."

A T A B L E O F F E E S

To be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison of Ludgate.

	£. s. d.
Every prisoner shall pay at his or her coming in	— — 0 1 0
Every prisoner shall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding and sheets, in the best side called the master-side, being two in a bed, each <i>per week</i> .	— — — 0 1 6
Every prisoner on the second lodging called the common side, shall pay for use of chamber-rent, bed, bedding, and sheets, two in a bed and no more, each <i>per night</i>	— — — 0 0 1½
Every prisoner who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself in any of the best rooms called the master-side, shall pay for bed, bedding, and sheets <i>per week</i>	— — — 0 2 6
Every prisoner who at his own desire has a bed to himself in the second lodging or common side, shall pay for chamber-room, bed, bedding, and sheets <i>per night</i>	— — — 0 0 3
Every prisoner in the meanest ward, who at his own desire hath a bed to himself, shall pay for the use of bedding, &c. <i>per night</i>	0 0 2
Every	

	£. s. d.
Every prisoner in the meanest ward, two in a bed and no more, for the use of the bed, bedding, &c. <i>per</i> night	— 0 0 1
If the prisoners find their own bedding (which the keeper shall in no wise hinder) then they shall pay for chamber-room, if more beds than one in a room, each <i>per</i> week	— 0 0 3
If the prisoner hath a room to himself, and provide himself with bed and bedding, which the keeper is in no sort to hinder him of, then he shall pay for chamber-room <i>per</i> week	— 0 0 4
The prisoners' inability to find a couch, and to pay <i>per</i> week	— 0 0 1

P O U L T R Y C O M P T E R.

KEEPER,	<i>Christopher Hayes</i> , who purchased of the city for life, and has let it <i>now</i> to <i>Henry West</i> .	
Salary,	none.	
Fees,	Debtors,	£0 : 15 : 8.
	Felons,	0 : 13 : 4.
Transports,	taken from the Old Bailey by Mr Akerman.	
Licence,	Beer and Wine. Tap let.	

PRISONERS,	Allowance, Debtors a penny loaf a day.	
	Felons, a penny loaf a day.	
Gainish,	Debtors,	£0 : 4 : 8. It is called ward-dues for
	Felons,	0 : 1 : 6. candles, &c.

CHAPLAIN, Rev	<i>Dr Truster</i> .	
Duty,	Every other Sunday evening.	
Salary,	£30.	
SURGEON,	None.	

For master's-side debtors there are about fifteen rooms between the inner and outer gates. For common side debtors, six wards within the inner gate, two of them on the ground floor, *viz.* the *King's Ward*, in which (1776) were 24 debtors; and the *Prince's Ward*, 9 debtors. Above those wards are the *Middle Ward*, in it were 20 debtors; and the *Women's Ward*, 2 debtors. Above them are the *Upper Ward*, 11 debtors; and the *Jews Ward*, 4 Jew debtors. Near the middle ward, on the same floor, is a close darkish room for the sick. In each ward, a fire-place. The rooms are out of repair: But the debtors keep their floors very clean. The court is small, but that also is clean: The water constantly running.

The tap-room is in the court. Adjoining is the felons' day-room, the *Bell*. Their night-rooms, one for men, another for women, are up stairs. But the womens' room was occupied for a work-shop by a prisoner, a cooper; and the women slept in the *Bell* below. No straw or bedding.

On one side of the court is a chapel; with a narrow gallery all round for master's-side debtors. The chapel, and indeed the whole of the prison, is quite out of repair.

At the roof of the prison, are spacious leads, on which the master's-side debtors are sometimes allowed to walk: But then the keeper is with them: For the leads communicate with the adjoining houses, one of which affords a ready escape from so close a prison in case of fire.

Besides the penny loaf a day, which is from the chamber of London, there are some legacies to the debtors paid by the companies in this city, amounting to about £.60 a year: They have also from the sheriffs 32 pounds of beef on Saturdays, and they had formerly from the Peacock brewhouse (Messrs Calvert and Co.) a kind donation of two barrels of small beer a week.

In this prison 8 men in 1776 had with them their wives and 19 children. The other prisoners, I learned, had 44 wives and 144 children, not in the gaol.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, are not hung up.

The keeper pays the city £.30 pounds a year rent, which is refunded to him for his trouble on night-charges.

POUL-

POULTRY COMPTER, viz.

A Table of Fees taken by the Warden, Gaoler, or Keeper of the Poultry Compter within the city of London for any Prisoners' Commitment or coming into Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Discharge from thence in any *Civil Action* settled and established the 15th January, in the 3d Year of the Reign of King George II. and in the year of our Lord 1729 pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately made, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons."

	£. s. d.
Every prisoner who at his own desire shall go into the best ward on the master's-side shall pay to the keeper for his entrance fee	0 3 0
To the turnkeys for such entrance	0 1 0
Every prisoner in the best ward on the master's-side to pay to the keeper for his discharging fee	0 6 10
To the turnkeys upon such discharge	0 1 0
Every such prisoner in the best ward on the master-side, who at his own desire shall have a bed to himself, to pay for chamber-room, use of bed, bedding, and sheets, to pay to the keeper <i>per week</i>	0 2 6
If two in a bed, and no more—for chamber-room, use of bed, bedding, and sheets, to pay to the keeper each <i>per week</i>	0 1 3
In the second ward on the master-side to the keeper for their entrance fee to pay	0 3 0
To the keeper on their discharge	0 6 10
To the turnkeys on such discharge	0 2 0
Every such prisoner at his own desire shall have a bed to him or herself to pay for chamber, use of bed, bedding, and sheets, to pay to the keeper <i>per week</i>	0 2 4
If two in a bed and no more, to pay for chamber room, use of bed, bedding, and sheets, each <i>per week</i>	0 1 2
In the third ward commonly called the fifteenpenny ward entrance nothing, when discharged to the keeper	0 6 0
To the turnkeys on such discharge	0 2 0
Every such prisoner shall have at his own desire a bed to him or herself, to pay to the keeper for chamber-room, for the use of bed, bedding, and sheets, <i>per week</i>	0 1 3
In the fourth or common ward, for entrance and lodging nothing	
When discharged to the keeper	0 6 0
To the turnkey on such discharge	0 2 0

WOOD-STREET COMPTER.

KEEPER, *John Kirby.*

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 15 : 3.

Felons, 0 : 11 : 6.

Transports, taken from the Old Bailey by Mr Akerman.

Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRI-

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors,	} a penny loaf a day.
Felons,	
Garnish,	£0 : 1 : 2.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Nash*.

Duty,	Sunday (constant).
Salary,	£30.

SURGEON, None.

This prison, built, as appears by inscription on the front, in 1670, has only a small court or passage for all prisoners. Many apartments; yet but two rooms for common-side debtors: That for the men, which is their day-room, night-room, and kitchen, with a copper, &c. is dark and dirty; about 35 feet by 18, and 16 feet high; far too small for the number of prisoners, many of whom sleep in 23 beds, which are on three stories of galleries, or broad shelves. At one of my visits there were in this room 39 debtors; seven of them had their wives and children. The room swarms with bugs. The day and night-room for women-debtors is more lightsome; in it were only two prisoners. Beyond it is a room ruinous, and fit for no use.

For men-felons there are two rooms; and two for women; one of these is a dark cell. No bedding or straw. Those who choose a bed pay 1s. a night; or else 10s. 6d. floorage, and 3s. 6d. a week. Near those four rooms are twenty-three more for master's-side debtors.

In the court is the chapel; and under it the tap-room, down sixteen steps. All the rooms aforesaid are within the inner gate; between which and the outer gate (i. e. in the keeper's house) are more rooms for master's-side debtors.

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The prison is greatly out of repair; the main wall on one side, shored and propped. No infirmary. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

Some years since, there came once a fortnight to common-side debtors in this prison, nine stone of beef, and fourteen quartern loaves; and the like relief to other prisons also. The charitable hand was concealed; till, the donation failing on the death of the amiable princess Caroline, it was supposed that her highness had been the generous benefactress. And upon representing to the lady who had been almoner to the princess, the distress of the prisoners, she obtained from the late king a renewal of the charity; which was continued during his Majesty's life.

A Table of the Fees to be paid by the prisoners in *Wood-street Compter*.

		£.	s.	d.		
For every debtor that hath a room on the master-side, for his or her entrance or floorage	— — — —	0	5	0		
For his or her rent <i>per</i> week provided the keeper find bed, bedding, and sheets	— — — —	0	2	6		
If two in one room, to pay weekly each of them	— — — —	0	1	3		
If a debtor or debtors provide their own bed, bedding, &c. to pay for one or two in one room, weekly for the room	— — — —	0	1	3		
Exclusive of the Office Fees	}	Each debtor on his or her discharge	—	0	8	0
		if on the master-side	—	0	8	10
For every debtor in the ward called the fifteenpenny ward—if the keeper provide bed, bedding, and one sheet—weekly	— — — —	0	1	3		
For every debtor on the keeper's-side, on his or her entrance there, to pay	— — — —	0	10	3		
For each room—to pay weekly	— — — —	0	2	6		
All persons in any of the charity wards to pay no entrance, or rent	— — — —					
For every prisoner committed for felony, misdemeanour or assault on his or her discharge (except by proclamation at a gaol delivery, then nothing)	— — — —	0	12	8		
For the copy of commitment	— — — —	0	1	6		

BRIDE-

B R I D E W E L L.

This building was formerly a palace, near St Bridget's (St Bride's) well; from whence it had the name; which, after it became a prison, was applied to other prisons of the same sort. It was given to the city by King Edward VI. in 1552.

That part of Bridewell which relates to my subject has wards for men and women quite separate.—The men's ward on the ground floor is a day-room, in which they beat hemp; and, down two steps, their night-room. The women's ward is a day-room on the ground floor, in which they beat hemp; and a night-room over it. I was told that the chamber above this is to be fitted up for an infirmary. The sick have, hitherto, been commonly sent to St Bartholomew's hospital. All the prisoners are kept within doors. The women's rooms are large, and have opposite windows, for fresh air. Their ward, as well as the men's, has plenty of water; and there is a hand-ventilator on the outside, with a tube to each room of the women's ward. This is of great service, when the rooms are crowded with prisoners, and the weather is warm.

The prisoners are employed by a hemp-dresser, who has the profit of their labour, an apartment in the prison, and a salary of £13. I generally found them at work; they are provided for, so as to be able to perform it. The hours of work are in winter from eight to four; in summer from six to six, deducting meal-times. The steward is allowed eight-pence a day for the maintenance of each prisoner; and contracts to supply them as follows:—On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, a penny loaf, ten ounces of dressed beef without bone, broth, and three pints of ten shilling beer: On Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday,

day, a penny loaf, four ounces of cheefe or some butter, a pint of milk pottage, and three pints of beer. The porter or keeper is now *Thomas Holt*. Salary, £80; no fees. To the women's ward there is a matron, *Sarah Lyon*; salary £60. She takes care of the sick, both men and women, and is allowed a shilling a day for those that are put on the sick diet.

A good regulation has been lately made; every person committed a second time to this prison shall have only half the allowance. A proper check where the allowance is so ample.

NEW PRISON CLERKENWELL.

GAOLER, *James Elmore*, now *Samuel Newport*.
 Salary, £.30, now 70.
 Fees, £.0 : 7 : 0.
 Transports, the expence.
 Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, a penny loaf a day.
 Garnish, £.0 : 1 : 4.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr Richards*.
 Duty, Sunday twice; Tuesday and Thursday prayers.
 Salary, £50.

SURGEON, *Mr Gibbes*.
 Salary, £60, for this prison and the bridewell.

This prison, built in 1775, is much more commodious than the former of the same name. Over the gate-way are two rooms, called *Night-Charges*, for prisoners brought in the night to be examined by a magistrate the next day. (In one of them are keeper's beds.) From that outer gate you pass on to the gate of the men's court on the right-hand, and of the women's to the left. To each you descend seven steps. In the mens' court is a large open shed,

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which

which is their day-room. The roof too low for the depth; it has a chimney. Their night-ward, into which they are not permitted to go in the day-time, that the air in it may be cool and fresh, is a house on the other side of the court, divided into two apartments. Each has a room on the ground floor, a chamber, and an upper room. In one part, each of these rooms is 30 feet by 31; in the other, 30 by 20; near ten feet high; well planked all over; no chimneys. For the free circulation of air, every room has in front, to the court, two windows, and backwards three, with iron bars, and shutters; but, very properly, no glass. Barrack beds in every room; but in each of the two chambers, and in one of the lower rooms, are other beds for those who pay 3s. 6d. a week: When these are occupied, no prisoners sleep on the barrack beds in those rooms. In this court is a lock-up room for the unruly. All the stairs are stone.

M I D D L E S E X.

A TABLE OF FEES

Taken by the Keeper of *New Prison Clerkenwell.*

	£. s. d.
For keeping and discharging every person committed by warrant of commitment — — — —	0 6 0
For turning the key at every such person's discharge	0 1 0
For going with any person before a justice — —	0 1 0
For a copy of commitment — —	0 1 4
Prisoners brought in by constables of the night, and carried before justices of the peace and discharged, to pay two shillings for his or her discharge.	

No spirituous liquors allowed to be brought in here.

KEEPER, *Edward Hall.*
 Salary, £50.
 Fees, £0 : 7 : 0.
 Transports, taken from court by Mr Akerman.
 Licence, Beer and Wine. Taplar.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, a penny loaf a day.
 Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

CHAPLAIN,

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Richards*.

Duty, }
Salary, } *See New Prison.*

SURGEON, Mr *Gibbes*.
Salary, *See New Prison.*

Over the gate; two new rooms for night-charges, as at the New Prison. In the Prison, men and women have separate courts and wards. The men have in their court three sheds for day-rooms; one, 6 feet by 16; the other two, 6 by 10 each; full 8 feet high. Their night-rooms opposite on the ground-floor, one for fines, and one for other offenders, are about 20 feet by 14 each; with barrack beds. One of them was so crowded, that some prisoners slept in hammocks. Over these night-rooms are chambers with beds for those who pay 3s 6d. a week; and another room also for fines; joining to which, is a small close room used as an infirmary for men. In another part of the court is a hemp or work-shop: It is a passage to six little work-shops for faulty apprentices; 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; fronting these are their six night-rooms, larger than the shops (8 by 4); all on the ground floor.

In the womens' court are three sheds or day-rooms; same size as those of the men; with a hemp-shop or work-shop. Over this, and the men's workshop, is a long gallery or passage; on the back of which were twelve dark unwholesome night-rooms for women; 9 feet by 7 each, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ high (in some of them are beds for those who pay): But two of these rooms are now made into one for an infirmary for the women.

The keeper pays window-tax; and £2. a year for New-River water; which is directly from the *main*, and always

on. Besides this they have good water at a pump in each court.

In July, 1775, the justices augmented the fees from 5s. 6d to 7s. At the same time, in lieu of fees from acquitted prisoners, which were cancelled by the late act, they paid the keeper at the rate of £20. a year from the time when that act took place.

This prison is much too small for the number committed to it.—At my last visit it was clean.—Of the 171 prisoners.—22 men and boys, and 58 women were convicts. These were employed in picking oakum; the women in two rooms below, the men up stairs.* A warehouse and a shed for drying have been lately erected on some ground at the back of this prison. The convicts here are allowed three-pence a day. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

A Table of Fees to be taken at the House of Correction at Clerkenwell.

	£. s. d.
For keeping and discharging every prisoner committed by warrant, and turning the key at every such prisoner's discharge	0 7 0
For a copy of every commitment — —	0 1 4
For going with any prisoner before a justice — —	0 1 0
Prisoners brought in by constables of the night and carried before a justice — — — —	0 4 0

WHITECHAPEL PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

THIS is a prison for the liberty and manor of Stepney, and Hackney. The former includes, by a printed list which I have, towns, parishes, villages, streets, lanes, &c. to the number of forty-six; and was granted by king Edward VI. to lord Wentworth, and his heirs for ever.

* This is a salutory employment, as the strong scent of the pitch and tar may counteract any contagious or unhealthy effluvia in the work-rooms.

In it are confined those whose debts are above £2, and under £5. The master's-side prisoners have four sizeable chambers, fronting the road; i. e. two on each story. They pay 2s. 6d. a week; and lie two in a bed; two beds in a room. The common-side debtors are in two long rooms in the court, near the tap-room; men in one room, women in the other: the court-yard in common. They hang out a begging-box from a little closet in the front of the house; and attend it in turn. It brings them only a few pence a day; and of this pittance none partake but those who at entrance have paid the keeper 2s. 6d. and treated the prisoners with half a gallon of beer. When I was there in 1777, no more than three had purchased this privilege.

The prison is out of repair. It is the property of the lady of the manor. The keeper, *George Garred*, is an officer: he pays rent £24; and window-tax, and all other taxes. He keeps the tap. Fees, £0 : 8 : 1. No table: But in November 1776, I saw a paper hung up, on which was written as follows;

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of this Prison.

	£. s. d.
For the discharge of every person upon any civil action, process or execution	0 8 1
For every person who chooses to lay on the master-side, for the first night	0 2 0
For every person who chooses to lie on the master-side after the first night to pay every week	0 2 6

TOWER HAMLETS GAOL, IN WELL-CLOSE SQUARE.

THIS prison is at a public house, kept by an honest Swede, who is gaoler. There is a court-room in the house for the Tower Hamlets. The prison-yard is 116 feet by 18, latticed over the head. At one end, are two large rooms;

rooms; of which little use has been made since the last war, when French prisoners were kept in them. The present prison-rooms are towards the other end of the court: On the ground floor is a day-room or closet about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$, with a chimney. Up stairs are three night rooms. Debtors from the court of requests are sent to Clerkenwell bridewell. The prison is quite out of repair, and not secure. Keeper no salary: Fees, 9s. 1d. No table. Allowance, from a penny to two-pence a day. No straw.

ST CATHARINE'S PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

THIS prison, rebuilt about ten years ago, is a small house of two stories; two rooms on a floor. In April, 1774, there was a keeper, but no prisoners. I have since that called two or three times, and found the house uninhabited: In August, 1779, it was inhabited, but there were no prisoners.

THE SAVOY.

THIS prison for soldiers, has two rooms called the *Guard Rooms*; because in them are confined offenders who are of the king's guards. The remainder of the building near the gate is the keeper's house. On the opposite side of the court, is a large room down five steps, the *Hall*: The rooms over it useless. On the left-hand side of the court is another hall, not so large: At each end of it is a room with barrack bedsteads and beds; both rooms very close and unhealthy. Over them are other barrack-rooms, somewhat more airy: One of them, No. 4. is tolerable, and has opposite windows. There are, besides, the *Black Hole*, the *Condemn'd Hole*, the *Cock Pit*, and several other parts of this irregular building, which I pass over.

TOTHILL.

TOTHILL-FIELDS BRIDEWELL.

KEEPER, *George Smith.*
 Salary, £.50, paying the widow of the former keeper £20.
 Fees, £0 : 5 : 2.
 Transports, taken by Mr Akermen.
 Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, a penny loaf, and a penny a day each.
 Garnish, £0 : 1 : 4.

Number,	Prisoners.		Prisoners.
1774, April 22,	38.	1777, Jan. 8,	110.
1775, March 4,	109.	1779, Aug. 5,	74.
1776, March 6,	86.	Impressed Men	10.
— May 3,	75.		

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr Glover.*
 Salary, £20.

This prison has—For men, two day-rooms and three night-rooms—For faulty apprentices, five rooms, ten feet by seven—For women, a day-room, and four night-rooms. All the night-rooms have barrack beds. They are constantly washed every day; and are quite wholesome. The prisoners wash their hands and faces every morning before they come for their allowance. No straw, No infirmary. A little room used as a surgery. A chapel, in which Mr Smith reads a chapter, and prayers every morning.

The women should have another day-room: and one of the day-rooms, for men should be enlarged. There would then be less quarrelling among them: and prisoners who are now idle might be employed. The courts adjacent might also be enlarged. The rooms for women, and their court, are *now* more airy, the garden-pales being set farther off. The keeper pays window-tax, and for water. Over the gate is a paper with this inscription:
 “ No

“ No person admitted into this prison on a Sunday after nine o'clock in the morning until five in the evening.”

A T A B L E O F F E E S

Allowed by the Governor of *Tothill-fields Bridewell*, as by order of Court January Sessions 1772.

	£.	s.	d.
For commitment and discharge of a prisoner by warrant	—	0	4 2
For the turnkey	—	0	1 0
Copy of commitment	—	0	1 4
For a night's charge	—	0	1 0

WESTMINSTER GATE-HOUSE.

This prison, the property of the Dean and Chapter, was over two gate ways: but being in a very ruinous condition. has been taken down: and another is erected in *Tothill-fields*, joining to the bridewell, but not yet inhabited, Aug. 5, 1779. There will be a proper separation of debtors and felons; and in the court of the latter are four small rooms for the refractory. Both debtors and felons, though not seen by one another, will be to view from the pulpit, and there the keeper can easily observe them when they are locked up. The courts will be plentifully supplied with water, by pipes from the *main*. The outer walls are too low, so that tools, &c. may be conveyed over.

THE KING'S BENCH PRISON,

FOR DEBTORS.

MARSHALL,

Thomas Thomas, Esq.

DEPUTY MARSHAL,

*Thomas Marston, Esq now
Mr Farmer Shillingford.*

Salary

Fees, *See Table.*

Licence, Beer and Wine. Tap let.

PRISONERS,

PRISONERS,

Allowance, none.

Garnish, £0 : 2 : 0.

Number,		In the House.		In the Rules
1774,	April 26,	324,	—	100.
1776,	Jan. 28,	364,	—	80.
1779,	Aug. 11,	511,	—	75.
—	Oct. 26,	438,	—	60.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Evans*.

Duty, Sunday once : The sacrament once month.

Salary, £0 : 2 : 0. on every commitment.

SURGEON, None.

This prison is part old buildings, part new.

The old buildings are—a coffee-room just within the gate—and a street called *King-street*. On the right hand is the tap-house; and four houses for prisoners: each consisting of a ground floor, and two floors of chambers; four rooms on each floor; near 10 feet square, and 7 high. On the left-hand side of the street is the chapel; and six houses for prisoners; of equal depth with the former houses: but the back-rooms have not, as the former have, communication with the fore-rooms. At the hither end of the fore-rooms, on the ground floor, is a common kitchen much too small. The cook, a prisoner, has the room over it. These houses also have ground-rooms, and two floors of chambers. All the rooms fronting *King-street*, and the whole of the houses on the other side of the way, are for master's-side debtors; who pay for each room unfurnished a shilling a week. The back-part of the left-hand row is the common-side; the doors in the back-front. The first room on the ground floor they call their court-room. The two houses at the farther end have six rooms each, for crown-debtors and fines; and are called *Crown-court*. The rest of this range on all the three floors is for common-side debtors. At the farther end of

L

King-

King-street, in a small court enclosed from the rest of the yard, is a building called the *State-house*; consisting of ground floors, and two floors of chambers; four fizeable rooms on each floor; total twelve. A debtor who chooses to be here, pays the marshal from eight to ten guineas for his whole time; besides a shilling a week, like other master's-side debtors.

MARSHALSEA PRISON.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, *Thomas Marson*, Esq; now deceased.
 Substitute, *Thomas Phillips*, now *William Williams*.
 Salary,
 Fees, £0 : 10 : 10.
 Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, none.
 Garnish, £0 : 5 : 4. It is called ward-dues for coals &c.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Cockane*.
 Duty, Sunday,
 Salary, 1s. from each prisoner on discharge. See Tab. Fees.

SURGEONS, Messrs *Stapleton* and *Walshman*.
 Salary, 1s. from each prisoner on discharge. See Tab. Fees.

To this prison of the Court of Marshalsea, and of the King's Palace-Court of Westminster, are brought debtors arretted for the lowest sums, any where within twelve miles of the palace, except in the city of London: and also persons committed for piracy.

The deputy marshal, under whose particular custody this prison is, has his appointment from the knight marshal of the king's household for the time being. The great abuses practised by this officer were reported to parliament by the gaol Committee in 1729.

The prison is too small, and greatly out of repair. Little regard is shewn to the last act for white-washing and cleaning

ing the rooms. No infirmary. The court is well supplied with water. In it the prisoners play at rackets, mississippi &c. and in a little back court, the *Park*, at skittles.

A T A B L E O F F E E S.

To be taken by the Gaoler or Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison—on any Civil Action—settled—the 17th Day of May 1765 Pursuant to an Act for Relief of Debtors &c.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
To the knight marshal upon the discharge of every prisoner charged with one or more actions	0 1 8
To the keeper for his care and safe custody of every prisoner upon the discharge of such prisoner on the first action	0 4 8
To the keeper upon the discharge of such prisoner charged with one or more actions after the first	0 3 8
To the surgeon or apothecary on the discharge of every prisoner charged with one or more actions	0 1 0
To the chaplain on the like discharge	0 1 0
To the turnkey upon the discharge of every prisoner on the first action	0 1 6
To the turnkey upon the discharge of such prisoner charged with one or more actions after the first	0 1 0
To the clerk for entering the discharge of a prisoner on one or more actions	0 1 0
To the keeper for the use of bed, bedding and sheets for every prisoner if found by the gaoler at the prisoner's request, for the first night on the master's side of the said prison.	0 0 6
And every night after the first night	0 0 3
And if two lie in a bed <i>2d.</i> each	0 0 4
<i>No other fee for the use of chamber, bed, bedding, or upon the discharge or commitment of any prisoner on any civil action.</i>	

B O R O U G H C O M P T E R.

GAOLER, *Jeremiah Beavis.*

Salary,	none.
Fees,	Debtors, £0 : 7 : 0.
	Felons, 0 : 11 : 4.
Transports,	0 : 10 : 6. from the contractor.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors, } a penny loaf a day each (<i>weight in Aug.</i>
	Felons, } 1779, 12 oz.)
Garnish,	£0 : 2 : 8. master's-side.
	0 : 1 : 4 common-side.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

This prison, in Tooley-street, for the borough of Southwark, which contains four parishes and a part of a fifth, has, for master's-side debtors, seven rooms—for common-side debtors, a room on the ground floor, in which felons &c. are with them night and day: a long room up stairs, the *Rookery*, and a room over it, useless, because not secure.—The women are in the stone kitchen, now divided into two rooms. Three of the common-side rooms have barrack beds. Among the debtors are many poor creatures from the court of conscience, who lie there till their debts are paid.—There is a small court; and a chapel, but no chaplain is appointed.

The whole prison is much out of repair, and ruinous. No infirmary. No bedding or straw. The keeper, an officer, pays window-tax and land-tax. He is put in by the high bailiff, whose office is in the disposal of the court of aldermen.—An inscription over the gate, dated 1716, calls it the *Borough Court*: but the courts are now held at St Margaret's Hill.

F E E S.

	£.	s.	d.
For the admission of every prisoner for felony trespass assault or other misdemeanours	—	—	—
		0	11 4
For every night's lodging	—	—	—
		0	0 6
To the turnkey for the dismissal of every such prisoner		0	1 0
For every prisoner brought by a peace officer for safe custody until hearing can be had before a magistrate	—	—	—
		0	2 0

COUNTY GAOL AT HERTFORD.

GAOLER, *Cornelius Wilson*.

Salary, none. £39 : 6 : 10. to supply the felons with bread, as below.

Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } 0 : 15 : 4.

Tran:

Transports, £1 : 1 : 0 each to London.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS.

Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, 1lb. of bread a day farmed by the gaoler.
Garnish, £0 : 4 : 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Scott*, now Rev. Mr *Moore*.

Duty, Sunday ; and one other day not fixed.
Salary, £40.

SURGEON, Mr *Cutler*.

Salary, £10.

This gaol, built in 1702, is in the middle of the town. In front are two small day-rooms, for felons, in which they are always locked up: no fire-place.—Their dungeons or night-rooms are, one down 18 steps, the other 19. Over their day-rooms, is a large lumber-room; and joining to it a lodging-room for women-felons. On each side of it are two rooms on the ground floor, and two chambers for debtors. No chapel. No infirmary. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

In the interval of two of my visits the gaol fever prevailed, and carried off seven or eight prisoners, and two turn-keys. *

A TABLE OF FEES.

	£. s. d.
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each debtor <i>per-night</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room	0 0 4
For the chamber-rent, bed and bedding of each prisoner upon criminal process <i>per week</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed ; nor more than two beds in the same room	0 3 6

* I was well informed, that a prisoner brought out as dead, from one of the dungeons, on being *washed under the pump*, shewed signs of life, and soon after recovered. Since this, I have known *other* instances of the same kind.

				£.	s.	d.
For the turnkey's fees into gaol	—	—	—	0	1	0
For the turnkey's fees out of gaol	—	—	—	0	1	0
For the gaoler's fees upon each prisoner discharged	—	—	—	0	13	4

E S S E X.

COUNTY GAOL AT CHELMSFORD.

GAOLER, *Susanna Taylor.*

Salary, none.

Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 : 15 : 4.
	Felons,	

Transports, to London or Gravesend, £1 : 5 : 0. for each, if not more than seven, for each above seven £1 : 1 : 0.

Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} a pound and half of bread a day, and a quart of small beer.
	Felons,	

Garnish,	Debtors,	£0 : 4 : 6.
	Felons,	0 : 5 : 0.

CHAPLAIN, *now Rev. Mr Morgan.*

Duty, Sunday.

Salary, £40, now 50.

SURGEON, *Mr Griffinboast.*

Salary, £25, for felons, and the bridewell prisoners.

A *close* prison, frequently infected with the gaol-distemper. Inquiring in October 1775, for the head-turnkey, I was told he died of it.

In the tap-room there hung a paper on which, among other things, was written, "Prisoners to pay garnish or run the gantlet."

Debtors have a bushel of coals a day from about 12th November to Lady Day and £5 : 0 : 0 a year by a legacy of Elizabeth Herris from lands in Brentwood, paid by the rector or minister of the parish of Chelmsford on the 25th of December. By a memorial hung up in the tap-

tap-room, it appears the bequest was acknowledged by the testatrix 14th June 1476.—It was generous in the justices to grant debtors the same allowance as felons; and very judicious to fix that allowance to a *certain weight*.

There is a new gaol, which exceeds the old one in strength &c. almost as much as in splendour. This county, to their honour, have spared no cost.

A TABLE OF FEES.

	£. s. d.
For the chamber-rent bed and bedding of each debtor provided that no more than two be put into one bed, nor more than two beds in the same room	0 0 4
For the chamber-rent bed and bedding of each prisoner upon criminal process <i>per week</i> provided that no more than two be put into one bed nor more than two beds in one room	0 3 6
For the turnkey's fee into gaol	0 1 0
For the turnkey's fee out of gaol	0 1 0
For the gaoler's fee upon each prisoner's discharge	0 13 4

COUNTY GAOL AT MAIDSTONE.

GAOLER, *Philip De'tillin*.

Salary, £60, instead of the tap.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.

Transports, 0 : 15 : 0. each, and the fees,

Licence, none. *See Salary.*

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, a loaf once in two days (*weight 2lb. 4oz. Feb. 1776*) and every day a quart of small beer.

Garnish, Debtors, 0 : 3 : 0.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Hudson*.

Duty, Sunday and Wednesday.

Salary, £30; lately augmented to 50l.

SURGEON, Mr *Waller*.

Salary, £50, for the gaol and bridewell.

This

This gaol was erected in 1746, as appears by the date. The rooms in the felons' ward are sizeable; but the air is obstructed by wooden bars at the windows (three inches and a half broad) instead of iron ones. There are three courts: one for debtors; one for men-felons; and one for women-felons. The two last are much too small; but may be commodiously enlarged, by adding to them the adjacent court of the old bridewell.

Felons are allowed yearly ten chaldron of coals: they have barrack beds*, and hop bagging with straw; but no coverlets. This county has for years past been so considerate as to pay the fees of poor prisoners acquitted: and to transports cast at assizes, who are entitled to the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, they continue the allowance which they had before trial. They also pay the gaoler's fees for those convicts.

A T A B L E O F F E E S.

	£.	s.	d.
For the discharge from the said gaol of every prisoner committed for treason, felony or any offence against his majesty's peace to the gaoler or keeper — — — — —	0	13	4
To turnkey on commitment of every such prisoner — — — — —	0	1	0
To him more on the discharge of every such prisoner — — — — —	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every prisoner in a civil action, to the said gaoler or keeper — — — — —	0	3	0
On the discharge of every such prisoner to the said gaoler or keeper — — — — —	†0	7	10
And to the turnkey — — — — —	0	1	6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said last-mentioned prisoners on the master's side of the said prison for the first night to the said gaoler or keeper — — — — —	0	0	6
And for every night after the first — — — — —	0	0	3
And if two such persons lie together in one bed then — — — — —	0	0	2

* Barrack beds are low stages of boards, raised from the floor, and sloping from the wall towards the middle of the room; as in the barracks for soldiers.

† Those figures 0 7 10 are written upon a rasure.

For

	£.	s.	d.
For every such prisoner as shall chuse to be on the master's-side for the use of the bed, bedding and sheets the first night	0	0	6
For every night after the first	—	—	0 0 3
But if two such prisoners lie together then two-pence each	0	0	4
If any such prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent per week	—	—	— 0 0 1

CANTERBURY CITY GAOL,

Over the West-gate. One large day-room for men and women: And in each of the two towers, a small night-room. No court; and prisoners are seldom permitted to walk on the leads. Allowance, three pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's salary, £5. Fees, debtors, 6s. 8d. felons 13s. 4d. No table. He keeps a public house adjoining, in which is a room or two for master's-side debtors. No regard is paid to the clause enjoining that "once in the year at least" the gaols shall be white-washed.

ROCHESTER CITY GAOL,

Under the court-room. One day-room to the street; and two inner or night-rooms: All close and offensive. In the keeper's house is a room for such debtors as can pay for a bed: And another in which women-felons were kept when the assizes were held here. No court: No water accessible to prisoners. Allowance, two pence a day. Keeper, a serjeant: No salary: Fees 6s. No table. At my visit in 1779, I found two debtors who had been locked up some weeks in the close offensive room next the street.—The court-room was built, as appears by the date, in 1687, and it is probable, there has been no alteration in the prison since that time.

DOVER CASTLE,

For Debtors in the Cinque-Ports, i. e. *Hastings, Dover, Hyth, Romney, and Sandwich.*

The Earl of *Holdernefs* was constable; now *Frederick Lord North* is constable, and *Henry Wood* bodar. Two rooms: No court: No water. Entrance fee, £1:6:8. Keeper is bailiff for the Cinque-Ports; salary, £30. His prison dirty: His apology for it was, that "he had been absent some weeks on his business as an officer." At my last visit the rooms were white-washed, and much cleaner than at my former visit.

DOVER TOWN GAOL.

One room of it is the bridewell. The gaol is two rooms on the ground floor, and two above. No fire-places. All close and offensive; but at my last visit it was much cleaner, and no company were drinking there, as the new keeper has *no* licence. The court not secure. Allowance, four pence a day. Keeper's salary, £10. and a chaldron of coals: Fees, 8s. 2d. No table.

COUNTY GAOL AT HORSHAM:

GAOLER, *Charles Cooper.*
 Salary, £120 of late: in lieu of all fees.
 Fees, Debtors, } £1:4:10.
 Felons, }
 Transports, 2:2:0. each.
 Licence, Wine.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none.
 Felons, two pennyworth of bread a day: *now 2lb.*
 Garnish, £0:6:6.

CHAPLAIN,

CHAPLAIN, None. But the clergyman who attends condemned criminals has £5. a year.

SURGEON, lately dead.
Salary, £5. for felons.

The rooms are too small, except the free-ward for debtors. No straw: No court; and yet ground enough for one behind the gaol. Transports convicted at quarter sessions, have as those condemned at assize, the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Lent assize at East-Grinstead; where there is no prison: Summer assize, at Lewes and Horsham alternately.

The new gaol that was building in 1776, is now finished.

A TABLE OF FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
Upon the discharge of every debtor	1	2	4
The sheriff's fee thereupon	0	11	8
Turnkey thereupon	0	2	6
For every peck of charcoal	0	0	3
For every fagot	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For every quart of small beer	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
For lodgings in the gaoler's beds by the week	0	2	0
Upon the discharge of every felon, to the gaoler	1	2	4

COUNTY GAOL IN SOUTHWARK.

GAOLER, Benjamin Hall.
Salary, none.
Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 4.
Felons, 0 : 15 : 4.
Licence, Beer and Wine. The Tap let.

PRISONERS,

ance, Debtors, } three halfpennyworth of bread a day
 Felons, } (*weight 17 ounces, Dec. 1776, and Aug.*
 Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 4 : 6. *1779).*
 Felons, 0 : 1 : 0.
 M 2

CHAPLAIN,

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Dyer*.
 Duty, Sunday.
 Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Messrs *Burt* and Co.
 Salary, £20. for this gaol, and the bridewell in St George's
 Fields; and £5. for travelling charges to report at the
 quarter sessions, the state of the prisoners.

The New Gaol, besides the gaoler's house, and the tap-room, has—for master's-side debtors, a parlour, and four other sizeable rooms; and for common-side debtors, three good rooms. Mr Hall prevents their being crowded with the wives and children of the debtors. For these prisoners, there is a court; into which felons are not admitted; except a few, whom the gaoler has reasons for indulging with that distinction.

The ward for men-felons has six rooms on three floors: In these they sleep. There is a court belonging to it.—The ward for women-felons has two lower rooms, two above; and a court belonging to it. In the two upper rooms, are put malefactors of either sex condemned to die. I have here noted 18 rooms: Yet they are not sufficient for the number of prisoners. Mr Hall is sometimes obliged to put men-felons into some rooms of the women's ward. In so close a prison situated in a populous neighbourhood, I did not wonder to see in March 1776 several felons sick on the floors. No bedding nor straw: No infirmary: No chapel: Divine service is performed in the parlour; which is too small for the purpose; about 16 feet square. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is on a painted board. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up.

A TABLE OF FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
For the discharge from the said gaol of every prisoner committed for treason, or felony or any offence against his majesty's peace, to the gaoler or keeper	0	13	4
To the turnkey on every committment of such prisoner	0	1	0
To the turnkey on the discharge of every such prisoner	0	1	0
On the commitment or coming into gaol of every prisoner in a civil action, to the said gaoler or keeper	0	3	0
On the discharge of every such prisoner, to the said gaoler or keeper	0	6	10
And to the turnkey	0	1	6
For the use of bed bedding and sheets for each of the said mentioned prisoners on the master's side of the said prison, for the first night, to the said gaoler or keeper	0	0	6
And for every night after the first	0	0	2
But if two such persons lie together in one bed, then one penny half-penny each	0	0	3
To the clerk of the papers on every discharge of any prisoner in a civil action	0	1	0
For every such prisoner as shall chuse to be on the master-side, for the use of bed and bedding and sheets the first night	0	0	6
For every night after the first	0	0	3
But if two such prisoners lie together in one bed, then two pence each	0	0	4
If any such prisoner through poverty can only provide a couch, then to the said gaoler or keeper for chamber-rent <i>per week</i>	0	0	1

COUNTY GAOL AT AYLESBURY.

GAOLER,	<i>Thomas Smith.</i>
Salary,	none.
Fees,	Debtors, £0 : 15 : 10.
	Felons, 0 : 18 : 4.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,	
Garnish,	Debtors, £0 : 8 : 0.
	Felons, 0 : 2 : 6.

CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Hopkins.</i>
Duty,	Sunday.
Salary,	£40.

SURGEON,	Mr <i>Ludgate.</i>
Salary,	£20. for debtors, felons, and the bridewell.

One court. A hall for *debtors*; and sundry rooms for the master's-side: But no free ward. In the felons' day-room

room is an oven for purifying the cloths. A small night-room for women-felons. Two condemned rooms. In the interval of my first and second visit, six or seven died of the gaol distemper. At my visits in 1776, after the appointing Mr Ludgate, all the prisoners were well. At my last visit, two men sentenced for three years had continued here two years and a half; one of them was much emaciated by confinement without work.* No infirmary. Divine service is performed in the shire-hall, which joins to the prison. No table of fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Mr Smith contracts to supply debtors and felons with a pound of bread a day, and two hot dinners a week; and to convey transports to London; for £70. a year. At summer assize, prisoners are moved from hence to Buckingham.

COUNTY GAOL AT HUNTINGDON.

GAOLER. *Henry Blanc, afterwards Robert Nunn, now John Randall.*
 Salary, none.
 Fees, Debtors, £0 : 12 : 6.
 Felons, 0 : 15 : 10.
 Transports, If only one, £12; if more, £9 each: He paying the clerk of assize a guinea for each.
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none.
 Felons, four halfquartern-loaves a week.
 Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 2 : 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr Brock. Now no Chaplain.

SURGEON, Mr Hunt, now Mr Perkins.
 Salary, £5 : 5 : 0.

* The surgeon and gaoler both informed me, that three men brought from Hertford gaol the Lent assize 1778, had their toes mortified; which being similar to what I once saw in that gaol, I could the more easily credit it.

This gaol is also the *County Bridewell* and *Town Gaol*:

For debtors, a day-room or kitchen; and over it a large lodging room. Near it is a day-room for felons: and down 9 steps a dungeon for men-felons; in which is a small condemned room. In another place, down 7 steps, is a dungeon for women-felons: The floor of it level with the court; in which is the bridewell. This has two rooms below for men; and two above for women. The prison and court are too small: But I always found the whole remarkably clean, except at my last visit. Clauses against spiritous liquors hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. No infirmary. Salary for the bridewell, £24 : 16 : 0: For the town gaol, £3.—Straw, £4 : 16 : 0. a year.

I was sorry to hear at my visit in 1776, that Mr Brock, the late chaplain, who officiated very constantly twice a week, and had a salary of £20. was dismissed. He would have continued his attendance without the salary; but an order was made expressly forbidding it.

COUNTY GAOL, CAMBRIDGE CASTLE.

GAOLER, *Simeon Saunders.*

Salary, £12 : 14 : 0.

Fees, Debtors, £0 : 14 : 8.

Felons, 0 : 10 : 8.

Transports, £6 : 6 : 0 each: he paying the clerk of assize

£1 : 1 : 0 for each.

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, none.

Felons, two pence a day.

Garnish, Debtors, £0 : 5 : 4.

Felons, 0 : 1 : 3.

CHAPLAIN,

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr *Prince*.

Salary, none ; he makes a bill.

The prison is the gate of the old Castle. Below are two strong rooms ; one for men-felons ; the other for women. You go up 22 stone steps on the outside to the debtors' apartments. On the first floor is a room for the turnkey ; a large kitchen ; and two or three other rooms. Above them are five rooms and a condemned room. All the rooms are sizeable.—Clauses of act against spirituous liquors hung up, by a written order of Thomas Cockran, Esq; sheriff.—The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Straw, twenty shillings a year. The castle yard is spacious, but not safe ; and prisoners have not the use of it. In it is the gallows.

Debtors have some relief from legacies and donations paid by several colleges : and twenty shillings a year, deducting land-tax, from an estate at Croxton in this county. No memorial in the prison.

E L Y G A O L.

GAOLER, *John Allday*.

Salary, none.

Fees, Debtors, £0 - 15 - 3.

Felons, 0 - 13 - 4.

Transports, £5. each

Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, } none.
Felons, }

Garnish, £0 - 1 - 4.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

This

side debtors; and leads for them to walk on. The *low gaol* has several rooms for debtors, felons, &c. A small area in the middle of the gaol, in which are lately made some improvements; such as a pump, a convenient bath, and some rooms over it. There is a dungeon down a ladder of 8 steps, for men-felons; in which has often been an inch or two of water: And only a small room for women felons; so that they cannot be separate from the men, when decency would most of all require it. At my visit in 1779, there were barrack beds in the dungeon. There are too airy rooms for the sick; so distinct from the rest of the prison, that there is no danger of spreading any infection from thence. The gaoler is humane, and respected by his prisoners. These, felons as well as debtors, sell at the grates of their separate day-rooms, laces, garters, purses, nets &c. of their own making.

NORWICH CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Benjamin Fakenham.</i>	
Salary,	none: He pays the under-sheriff £40 a year.	
Fees,	Debtors,	£0 - 6 - 8.
	Felons,	0 - 13 - 4.
Transports,	5 - 5 - 0 each.	
Licence,	Beer and Wine.	
PRISONERS,		
Allowance,	Debtors, } a two-penny loaf each: In 1776, it	was reduced to a penny loaf; in 1779, 12 oz. of bread.
	Felons, }	
Garnish,	£0 - 1 - 0.	
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Buckle,</i>	
Duty,	Prayers, once a fortnight; sermon one Tuesday in a month.	
Salary,	£20.	
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Matchett.</i>	
Salary,	£5 - 5 - 0 for debtors and felons.	

Only

Only one court. Many rooms for master's-side debtors. One room for common-side debtors, who are freemen. There is no room for those who are not free, but the felons' day-room; which is under the other, and down 13 steps. The felons' dungeons, or night-rooms, are down 11 steps; one of them quite dark; the other almost so. The women's dungeon down 10 steps, has a fire-place: But at my late visits they had another night room, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and but 5 feet high. Straw was only £1 - 1 - 0 a year, but now £1 - 6 - 0.—The keeper's stable adjoining to the last room, would make the women a good separate day-room.—Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

Many alterations are lately made for the better. The court is now paved: And some old sheds, that were in it, are taken down. Three night rooms or cells for felons, about three feet below the ground, 8 feet square, planked all over. A bath: And over it two rooms for debtors. Over them two airy rooms for the sick; each 22 feet by 16, and near 12 feet high.

YARMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Besides the gaoler's house, in which are rooms for master's-side debtors, there are for all the prisoners, only a small day-room and court; and two or three lodging-rooms for such as pay for them: Two dungeons or night-rooms down a ladder of 10 steps, one for men, the other for women. Allowance, a penny loaf a day (weight in Feb. 1776, 13 ounces): Four chaldron of coals a year. The corporation sends out a begging-basket three times a week.—Gaoler's salary, £15. Fees, 6s. 8d. No table.

Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preferring the health of prisoners not hung up.

LYNN REGIS TOWN GAOL.

The rooms for debtors, felons, and petty offenders are convenient, and were clean at my first visit. Cribs with straw and two coverlets for the felons: The court is small, and has fowls kept in it. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Gaoler's salary, £11; now £20: Fees, debtors 3s. 4d. felons 5s. per table signed by the mayor, dated 1729.

COUNTY GAOL AT IPSWICH.

GAOLER,	Rowland Baker, now John Ripshaw.
Salary,	none.
Fees,	Debtors, } £0 - 10 - 3. Felons, }
Transports,	£6 - 6 - 0 each: He paying clerk of assize £1 - 1 - 0 for each.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, two pence a day in bread (<i>weight in Dec. 1774, 18 ounces and a half.</i>)
Garnish,	Debtors, £0 - 2 - 6. Felons, 0 - 1 - 0.
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr Broms.
Duty,	Sunday and Friday.
Salary,	£50.
SURGEON,	
Salary,	£40 for debtors and felons.

This is also the *town gaol*: Yet only one court-yard.—For debtors, a kitchen, or day-room; and several chambers: One of these is lately made a free ward.—For women felons a day-room: And for the men a strong night-room; with beds excellently contrived for cleanliness and health. Each prisoner has a crib-bedstead, 10 or 12 inches high; the

the head raised a few inches; strong feet, low sides. These keep as distinct as possible, prisoners who sleep in the same room; and are easily moved when the ward is to be washed. The county allows to each crib a straw bed, and a blanket.—The women have no separate day-room: And their ward, or night-room, has no fire-place. One of the two drinking-rooms is called the *garnish-room*.—Two rooms for the sick; not distinct enough from the rest. It is not without reluctance that I add, the sick in February 1776 complained to me of being neglected by the surgeon. At my two last visits, none sick.—Debtors sell at the front grate, garters, purses, &c. of their own making. In 1779, I found this prison clean, though full of prisoners. The water from the pump is conveyed through the sewers, which prevents the courtyard, which is small, from being offensive.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT WARWICK.

GAOLER, *William Roe Jun.*
 Salary, none.
 Fees, Debtors, £0 - 14 - 6.
 Felons, 0 - 13 - 4.
 Transports, £8 - 0 - 0 each, he paying clerk of assize £1 - 1 - 0
 for each.
 Licence to turnkey for beer. Gaoler brews it.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none.
 Felons, a loaf of 3*lb.* every other day.
 Garnish, £0 - 2 - 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Muffan*.
 Duty, Sunday and Friday.
 Salary, £50.

SURGEON, Mr *Weale*.
 Salary, £20 for gaol and bridewell.

WARWICK.

WARWICK.

One court for debtors, and men-felons. Women-felons have quite separate court, day-room, and two night-rooms. They used to be loaded with irons; now they have none. Men-felons have a day-room: Their night-room is in an octagonal dungeon about 21 feet diameter, down 31 steps; close, damp, and offensive. Two cells, in another dungeon for the condemned. Prisoners are tried in the county clothing. I saw twelve suits for men, and six for women.

COVENTRY CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Basil Goode.</i>	
Salary,	£12, now taken off.	
Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 - 15 - 4.
	Felons,	
Transports,	£8 each.	
Licence,	Beer.	

PRISONERS.

Allowance,	Debtors, none.
	Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day.
Garnish,	£0 - 3 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, Mr *Harper*.
Salary, none: He makes a bill.

COVENTRY.

This gaol, built about 1772, is in a close part of the city. I was shewn a fine spot which some gentlemen very judiciously preferred. It has eight lodging-rooms for master's-side debtors; and the common ward. Women felons have only one room, and that without a fire-place. The men have a day room. To their *dungeons* you go down twelve steps to a passage only four feet wide: The four

four dungeons are about nine feet by six: At the upper corner of each, a little window. All are very damp; dirty, and offensive: We went down with torches. Only one court for all prisoners. No straw. No infirmary. Many rooms might be made for criminals in the adjoining old county-hall; in which case the horrid dungeons need not be used, and the sexes might be separated. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up. There is now a table of fees.

BIRMINGHAM TOWN GAOL.

The gaol for this large populous town is called *the Dungeon*. The court is only about 25 feet square. Keeper's house in front; and under it two cells down 7 steps: The straw is on bedsteads. On one side of the court two night-rooms for women, 8 feet by 5 feet 9 inches; and some rooms over them: On the other side is the gaoler's stable, and one small day-room for men and women; no window: Above is a free ward for court of conscience debtors, who are cleared in forty days: This is a sizeable room, but has only one window 18 inches square. Over it is another room, or two.

In this small court, besides the litter from the stable, there was a stagnant puddle near the sink, for the gaoler's ducks. (Gaoler's poultry is a very common nuisance; but in so scanty a court it is intollerable). The whole prison is very offensive. At some particular times here are great numbers confined. Once in the winter 1775 there were above 150, who by the care of the magistrates had a supply of proper food, broth, &c. Licence for beer. Fees 2s. No table. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors,

quors, nor act for preserving the health of prisoners are hung up.

COUNTY GAOL AT LEICESTER.

GAOLER,	<i>Samuel Jordan, now William Jordan.</i>	
Salary,	none.	
Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 - 15 - 4.
	Felons,	
Transports,	If only one, £8 : if more than one, £7 each.	
Licence,	none.	

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} a four-penny loaf every other day (<i>weight once 2lb. 8oz. once 3lb. 5oz.</i>).
	Felons,	
Garnish,	Debtors,	£0 - 4 - 0.
	Felons,	0 - 3 - 0.

CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Pigot.</i>
Duty,	Sunday.
Salary,	£30.

SURGEON,	Mr <i>Mason.</i>
Salary,	£15 for debtors and felons.

For master's-side debtors nine or ten rooms. Day-room common. The free ward, *the cellar*, is a dungeon, 29½ feet by 8 feet 8 inches, and 6½ feet high, down 7 steps, and damp; two windows; the largest about fifteen inches square. Felons' day and night-rooms are dungeons from 5 to 7 steps under ground. They sleep on thick mats on the floor; which, if coverlets were added, would be better than straw. The whole close and offensive. Court small. No chapel. Two rooms lately built for an infirmary: But the gaol is not convenient or healthy. In 1774, three debtors and a felon died of the small-pox. Of that disease I was informed few ever recover in this gaol. The castle-hill is near the shire-hall, and is a fine spot for air and water.

LEICESTER TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Coulson, now Samuel Jordan.*
 Salary, none : He pays rent £3.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 - 15 - 4.
 Transports, £10 each.
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, } two pence a day each in bread.
 Felons, }
 Garnish, Debtors, £0 - 4 - 6.
 Felons, 0 - 2 - 6.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr Maule.*
 Salary, none : He makes a bill.

A common day-room or kitchen : Two rooms above for such as pay. Down five steps a dungeon for men-felons ; another for women ; another for common-side debtors. This town gaol has a court with plenty of water. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up ; but there is *now* a table of fees.

COUNTY GAOL AT DERBY.

GAOLER, *Blyth Simpson.*
 Salary, £30.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 - 17 - 4.
 Transports, £5 - 17 - 0 each.
 Licence, Beer.

0

PRISONERS,

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	} <i>per week, each two nine-penny loaves; and in common two Cwt of coals.</i>
	Felons,	
Garnish,	£0 - 3 - 6, and £0 - 1 - 2 for coals, &c.	

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Seal*, now the Rev. Mr *Henry*.
 Duty, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
 Salary, £30.

SURGEON, Mr *Harrison*.
 Salary, £30 for debtors, felons, and the bridewell. Three guineas for travelling charges to quarter sessions, to report the state of the health of the prisoners.

THIS goal, built about twenty years ago, is in an airy healthy situation.—The *debtors* court and ward very properly separate from those for felons, but not from the bridewell. The debtors floors are tarras, not easily washed. The windows in general too small and close glazed.—The *bridewell*, in the debtors court, has a large work-room, a lodging-room for men, and two for women.—In the *felons* court there is for men a day room, and down 3 steps a dungeon, $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter: For women a day-room, and two small night-rooms; the latter are too close, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up. A neat chapel, but the ceiling too low: A new bath; prisoners wash in it before affize and quarter sessions: A copper just by to warm the water.—Above are two rooms for an infirmary. There is also a new room or parlour at the keeper's house, with windows to the felons court: This circumstance keeps them quiet and orderly. The county allows eight guineas a year for straw.

A person goes round the county about Christmas to gentlemen's houses, and begs for the debtors. He carries a book,

book, in which the giver enters his name, and donation. The whole amount, generally about £14.

DERBY TOWN GAOL

Is also the bridewell. Two rooms for debtors; one for felons; three for petty offenders. Prisoners always locked up: The narrow court or passage, only 34 feet by 7, not being secure, is of little use but for the keeper's fowls. The whole dirty and offensive. Gaoler has a garden behind the prison. No salary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, £5. Fees, debtors, 6s. 8d. felons 3s. 6d. No table. Garnish 3s. 6d. on a paper in the debtors kitchen. Allowance to felons, one shilling and sixpence weekly in bread. Licence for beer.

COUNTY GAOL AT NOTTINGHAM.

GAOLER,	<i>Richard Benington.</i>
Salary,	£20.
Fees,	Debtors, } Felons, } £0 - 14 - 8.
Transports,	£7 - 17 - 6 each.
Licence,	Beer.

PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day. Felons, three halfpennyworth of bread and a half-penny in money every day (<i>weight of three-penny loaf in Jan. 1775, 1lb. 14 and a half ounces.</i>)
Garnish,	prohibited.

CHAPLAIN,	<i>Rev. Mr Anderson.</i>
Duty,	Sunday and Wednesday.
Salary,	£50.

SURGEON,	<i>Mr Bettefon, now Mr Partridge.</i>
Salary,	£20, now 30, for debtors and felons.

THE gaol is on the side of a hill. For master's-side debtors only three rooms. Down 28 steps are three
 O 2 rooms

rooms for criminals who can pay. Down 12 steps more are deep dungeons, cut in the sandy rock, very damp: One of which is 23 feet by 13, and 7 feet high: Another, nearly circular, is about 12 feet diameter: The straw on barrack beds.

At my last visit, the felons court was more airy, the wall being palisaded; and there was an entire separation of debtors and felons.

For bathing here is (not, as in most other county gaols, an inconvenient and almost useless tub—but) a large and very commodious bath, supplied with river water; and a copper just by, to warm it when necessary. This bath is a late improvement; and so is the infirmary, near it, which has two rooms. The act for preserving the health of prisoners is neatly painted over the keeper's door. The justices have allowed the gaoler to supply the sick with better nourishment, &c. to the amount of seven shillings a week. Gentlemen so remarkably considerate and humane will, I hope, abolish the unwholesome dungeons.

NOTTINGHAM TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Richard Bonington, the county gaoler.</i>
Salary,	£8.
Fees,	Debtors, £0 - 8 - 0 if under £10. 0 - 14 - 8 if from any court in London.
	Felons, 0 - 14 - 8.
Transports,	7 - 17 - 6 each.
Licence,	<i>See County Gaol.</i>
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, three-halfpence in bread, a day.
Garnish,	lately prohibited.
CHAPLAIN,	None.
SURGEON,	None stated. The mayor orders one when wanted.

This gaol has been lately repaired and much improved. Three rooms on the ground floor, two chambers, and two garrets : A dungeon down twenty-two steps, which I was informed has not been used for some years : A back court well supplied with water. Debtors have from a legacy one shilling a week for coals. Collected in the town for prisoners about four or five pounds a year.

A table of fees was hung up, dated the 10th of April 1777, signed by *Tho. Sands*, Mayor, *Rich. Butler*, and *John Fellows*, Aldermen, and confirmed by *W. H. Asburst*, similar to that in county gaol.

C O U N T Y G A O L , L I N C O L N C A S T L E .

GAOLER, *Isaac Wood*.
 Salary, none. But £154 a year to supply prisoners as below ; and to pay land-tax &c.
 Fees, Debtors, }
 Felons, } £0 - 14 - 4.
 Transports, £8 - 8 - 0 for each : And 13s. 4d. He paid the clerk of assize a guinea for each.
 Licence, Beer : Which the gaoler brews. He lets the Tap.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, the same as felons.
 Felons, each weekly 8lb. bread, and 2d. for beef :
 In common yearly £2, for coals : £2,
 straw : And £2, oatmeal.

Garnish, £0 - 2 - 6.

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr *Simpson* ; and Dr *Waldgrave* by his curate the Rev. Mr *Welling*.
 Duty, Mr *Simpson* Wednesday and Friday ; Mr *Welling* Sunday.
 Salary, Mr *Simpson* £5 &c. Dr *Waldgrave* about £35 per legacy of *Rebecca Hussy*.

SURGEON, Mr *Parnell*.
 Salary, £20.

THE castle belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The county pays ten shillings a year. The gaoler, *per contract*, to keep it in repair. A spacious area of six or seven acres. On the ground floor are the gaoler's apartments, the tap-room &c.

For master's-side debtors, six sizeable rooms on the first story; and as many garrets. The floors of both stories are tarras, and cannot be kept clean: The passages only six feet wide, with windows close glazed.

LINCOLN CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Francis Toyn.</i>	
Salary,	£20.	
Fees,	Debtors,	} £0 - 6 - 8.
	Felons,	
Transports,	£10 each.	
Licence,	Beer.	

PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none.
	Felons, one shilling a week.
Garnish,	One shilling.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS gaol, at the Stone-bow gate, has one large room for men-debtors, one smaller for women, both up stairs: In each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three steps; with bedsteads, that they may not sleep on the damp earth floor. In one of them is a cage for closer confinement when necessary. These prisoners are sometimes taken into the keeper's house. No court: No water accessible to prisoners: No straw. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

STAM.

STAMFORD TOWN GAOL.

THE gate which was the old prison is taken down, and a new prison is built at the town-hall. One good room for debtors in the keeper's house: For other prisoners two cells, 12 feet by 8: The window in each only 2 feet by 5 inches: And a bridewell-room 16 feet by 8: The window here also two small, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.

Allowance to felons, two pence a day. Salary, as gaoler, £4; as keeper, £3 - 6 - 8. Which, though not signed, I transcribe for the singularity of an article or two.

COUNTY GAOL AT OAKHAM.

GAOLER,	<i>William Lumley, now Henry Lumley.</i>	
Salary,	None.	
Fees,	Debtors, } Felons, }	£0 - 14 - 10.
Transports,	£10 each.	
Licence,	Beer.	

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors, } Felons, }	two six-penny loaves a week.
Garnish,	One shilling.	

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, *Mr Bullivant, now Mr Berry.*
Salary, £5 - 5 - 0.

THIS is also the county bridewell and the town gaol; yet I found it twice empty. On the ground floor is a day-room or kitchen for debtors:—A day-room, and two small night-rooms for felons; one of which being very small and quite close, the gaoler has made apertures in the door, one

one at top, the other at bottom:—And a large work-room. The whole prison is thatched.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT NORTHAMPTON.

GAOLER,	<i>John Scofield.</i>
Salary,	<i>Now</i> £30. He pays the county £40 a year.
Fees,	Debtors, } £0 - 15 - 0. Felons, }
Transports,	If two £7 each; if more, £6 - 16 - 6.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, two penny-worth of bread a day, (<i>weight Jan. 1775, 1lb. 1 and a-half ounce.</i>) and <i>now</i> two pence for meat.
Garnish,	Debtors, £0 - 6 - 0. Felons; 0 - 2 - 6.
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Miller.</i>
Duty,	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.
Salary,	£40.
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Kerr.</i> } Salary, none.
APOTHECARY,	Mr <i>Breton.</i> } They make a bill.

THIS gaol is also the county bridewell; but petty offenders are kept separate from felons. Mr Scofield had a salary of £36 - 10 - 0 as keeper, and *now* as gaoler he has £30 added. Two courts; but that for felons is too close. No straw. The county have built seven commodious rooms, for one felon each: Yet there are still two dungeons 11 steps under ground. The gaol was clean, and the gaoler attentive and humane to his prisoners. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders were at work, spinning; making pegs for shoemakers &c.

BERK.

COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

GAOLER,	The Widow <i>Wiseman</i> ; after her <i>John Hill</i> ; now his widow.
Salary,	£20.
Fees,	Debtors, £0 - 16 - 10. Felons, 0 - 14 - 4.
Transports,	£2 - 2 - 0 each.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, three pence a day each,
Garnish,	Debtors, £0 - 5 - 6. Felons, 0 - 2 - 6.
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Webster</i> .
Duty,	Sunday and Wednesday.
Salary,	£31 - 10 - 0.
URGEON,	Mr <i>Tylleard</i> .
Salary,	£10 for gaol and bridewell.

R E A D I N G.

DEBTORS and felons have their courts separated by iron rails. The former have a kitchen: And for the master's-side many rooms; but no free ward. Felons have a day-room for men and women. The night-room for men is a large dungeon down four steps: The prisoners broke out lately. A separate night-room for women. The turnkey has now a lodging-room, over the felons dungeon, with an alarm-bell; so that an escape will be more difficult. There is lately fitted up a small room for an infirmary; and another room or two: But no provision made for separating men-felons at night; nor for common-side debtors. There is a room used for the gaoler's poultry. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. No table of fees. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. No straw. The common-side debtors pay

1s. 6d. and the master's side 2s. 6d. a week for lodging. The chapel is much too small.—I observed at my last visit, that the act for preserving the health of prisoners was painted on a board in the debtors court.

COUNTY GAOL, OXFORD CASTLE.

GAOLER,	<i>Solomon Wisdom.</i>
Salary,	£20.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 9 - 2.
	Felons, 0 - 15 - 10.
Transports,	He made a bill of the expence.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none.
	Felons, 16d. each <i>per</i> week in bread.
Garnish,	Lately cancelled.
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Swinton</i> , now Rev. Mr <i>Cotton</i> .
Duty,	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; the sacrament four times a year.
Salary,	l. 50, now l. 40.
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Rawlins</i> .
Salary,	l. 25 for felons.

For the castle gaol the county pays £40 a year to Mr Ety, who holds it of Christ Church college on lease. *Debtors* apartments small; and not enough of them for the general number of prisoners. No free ward: For lodging even in the tower *on their own beds* they must pay 1s. 6d. a week: Their court is too small. Felons day-room or hall for men and women down 5 steps, 21 feet by 15: The men's dungeon down 5 more; only a small window. The womens night room $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4; no window. The court common to both, 29 feet by 23. The gaoler has a spacious garden.

Since the north-gate was taken down, this prison has been also the city gaol: For which Mr Wisdom has 5l. a year.—In 1773, eleven died of the small pox. In 1774, that

that distemper still in the gaol : In 1775, one debtor died of it in May ; three debtors and a petty offender in June : Three recovered. No infirmary : No straw. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

COUNTY GAOL, WORCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER,	<i>William Crane, now his Widow.</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 9 - 2. Felons, 0 - 15 - 10.
Transports,	No benefit to the gaoler. Clerk of the peace contracted with the merchants.
Licence,	Beer.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.
Garnish,	1. 0 - 2 - 6.
CHAPLAIN,	<i>Rev. Mr Taylor.</i>
Duty,	Friday.
Salary,	20l.
SURGEON,	<i>Mr Hallward.</i>
Salary,	None : He makes a bill.

THE castle-yard is spacious : County members are chosen in it. In the gaoler's house are many good lodging-rooms for master's-side debtors ; and two small day-rooms ; one of which is for common-side debtors : One of these was used, at my former visits, as a chapel ; but now there is fitted up a larger and more convenient room for that purpose. The free ward, or night-room for debtors, is at another part of the yard. The way to it is through the women-felons night-room. The day-room for men and women-felons is in the middle of the area ; only 14 feet by 12. Near it is a hand-ventilator for airing the men-felons dungeon, which is 26 steps under ground, and circular, 18 feet diameter, with barrack bedsteads. Over it is an aperture in the court, with an iron grate. The felons work the ventilator cheerfully about a quarter of an hour before

they go down, and as long when they come up; for it freshens and cools the dungeon amazingly: We could hardly keep our candle burning below while it was working. Excellent water at a pump in the yard.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Richard George, now his Widow.</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, l. 0 - 9 - 2.
	Felons, 0 - 5 - 0.
Transports,	No benefit to the gaoler.
Licence,	Beer.

PRISONERS,	
Allowance.	Debtors, none.
	Felons, three pence a day each.
Garnish,	l. 0 - 2 - 6.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON,	<i>Mr Hallward.</i>
Salary,	None: He makes a bill.

THIS is also the city bridewell. The debtors free ward is spacious. Only one day-room for criminals: One common court: Another might be taken from the keeper's large garden. At my former visits he paid window-tax; which he said brought him under the disagreeable necessity of stopping up some windows; but this is now taken off. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. As to cleanliness, I found this a contrast to the prison just mentioned.

COUNTY GAOL AT STAFFORD.

GAOLER,	<i>William Scott.</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, l. 0 - 17 - 4.
	Felons, 0 - 15 - 10.
Transports,	6l. each.
Licence.	Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors,	}	each <i>per</i> week, 1 <i>s</i> . bread, and 9 <i>d</i> . cheefe; and for the felons 3 <i>Cwt</i> of coals a week from Michaelmas to May-day.
	Felons,		
Garnish,	Debtors,		1. 0 - 2 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Felons,		cancelled by the gaoler.

CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Unett</i> .
Duty,	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; a sermon once in about two months.
Salary,	lately augmented from 20 <i>l</i> . to 30 <i>l</i> .
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Ward</i> , now Mr <i>Richard Hughes</i> ,
Salary,	20 <i>l</i> .

THIS gaol is too small for the number of prisoners. The debtors court and free ward are spacious. In the latter is a *hand-ventilator* for the men-felons dungeon which is under it; but being out of repair, has not been used for some years. Were the county to allow the small sum of a guinea a year, it might always be kept in order, as is done in Worcester-castle. An alarm bell in this crowded gaol would be very proper.—One small day-room for men and women-felons, down 3 steps. The dungeon where the men-felons sleep is very close, having no window, and is about 2 feet below the passage. The felons court is also too small. It is pity that the stream just on the outside of the walls is not within them. I was pleased to see plenty of clean *straw* in both dungeons; and found it was owing to the generous and exemplary practice of *not farming it*, but allowing the gaoler to order it whenever wanted, and the county paying for it *themselves*. The chapel is small, and at the top of the house. No infirmary.

COUNTY GAOL AT SHREWSBURY.

GAOLER,	<i>Samuel Wilding</i> .
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 9 - 0.
	Felons, 0 - 14 - 4.

Traa.

Transports, 1. 6 - 6 - 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Debtors, two six-penny loaves a week each.
Felons, 1s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in bread a week each.
Garnish, Lately cancelled.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Humphreys*, now Rev. Mr *Rowland*.
Duty, Sunday and Thursday.
Salary, 3s.

SURGEON, Mr *Cooper*.
Salary, None : He makes a bill.

APOTHECARY, Mr *James Winall*.
Salary, None : He makes a bill.

THIS prison was built, as by date in the debtors court, 1705.—Separate courts for debtors and felons ; but the latter have no water. For this reason, and because their day-room is in the debtors court, both debtors and felons are commonly together in that court. Commodious apartments for master's-side debtors : And a large free ward for the common-side. For felons there are two night-dungeons down 11 steps : That for men was a few years ago made more airy by an additional window : And it is, or should be, daily freshened by a hand-ventilator which is in the room over the chapel. The women's dungeon might also be freshened by the same. The day-room for felons is small, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$: Men and women together. The county has now enclosed a court for the women ; but a separate day-room is also necessary to prevent the dreadful consequences of their being with the men. There should be water in this court ; as also in that of the men-felons.

HERE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AT HEREFORD.

GAOLER,	<i>Thomas Ireland.</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, } Felons, } 1. 0 - 14 - 4.
Transports,	1. 5 - 10 - 0. each.
Licence,	Beer.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day.
Garnish,	1. 0 - 2 - 6.
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Baylis</i> ; now Rev. Mr <i>Underwood</i> .
Duty,	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, and fairs days.
Salary,	40l. Twenty of it is a legacy of William Bridges, Esq; of Tiverton in this county.
SURGEON,	Mr <i>William Cam</i> .
Salary,	15l.

HEREFORD.

Apartments, and court for master's-side debtors, spacious: But no free ward. The men-felons night-ward, the *Camp*, was too close, but is lately made airy and commodious: Their court behind the gaol large. No infirmary: No straw or bedding. The chapel was very damp, but it is now floored and dry. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Mr Ireland, who has been there above forty years, said, at one of my former visits, he never had a debtor who obtained the groats.

HEREFORD CITY GAOL

Is one of the gates. The debtors rooms are commodious; and they have a little court. The lower room for

for felons too close. The gaol clean, but out of repair. Clauses of act against spirituous liquors not hung up. Keeper a widow: Salary none: Fees, 6s. 8d. No table.

COUNTY GAOL AT MONMOUTH.

GAOLER,	<i>John Daverel</i> , afterwards <i>James Baker</i> , now his Widow.	
Salary,	None.	20l. a year to supply felons as below.
Fees,	Debtors, } Felons, }	1. 1 - 0 - 10.
Transports,	6l. each.	
Licence,	Beer.	
PRISONERS,		
Allowance,	Debtors, none.	
	Felons,	one-pennyworth of bread a day each.
Garnish,	1. 0 - 2 - 6:	
CHAPLAIN,	None.	
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Powell</i> .	
Salary,	1. 10 - 10 - 0,	lately augmented to 1. 12 - 12 - 0.

ONLY one court. The rooms for debtors small. Felons night-room at top of the house, 22 feet by 15, with only one window about 3 feet square. Besides the difficulty of going daily up and down in irons; when water is to be carried so high, and the staircase, like this, is narrow and inconvenient, a room is seldom clean and healthy. This cannot be so if it should be crowded. At my first visit in 1774, they had the gaol fever, of which J. Daverel and several of his prisoners, and some of their friends died.—No infirmary: There is room to build one at the bottom of the court. The brewhouse is very fit for a felons day-room; which is much wanted.

After the mortality mentioned above, all the prisoners were new-clothed by the duke of Beaufort.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL, GLOUCESTER CASTLE.

GAOLER,	<i>William Williams.</i>		
Salary,	None.		
Fees,	Debtors,	—	1. 1 - 0 - 10.
	Felons at Assize		0 - 17 - 8.
	— at Quarter Sessions		0 - 13 - 4.
Transports,	6l. each.		
Licence,	Beer.		
PRISONERS,			
Allowance,	Debtors, none.		
	Felons, each a sixpenny loaf in two days.		
Garnish,	l. 0 - 1 - 6.		
CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Evans.</i>		
Duty,	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.		
Salary,	40l.		
SURGEON,	None; but on applying to a justice.		

THE castle is also one of the county bridewells: Yet only one court for all prisoners; and one small day-room, 12 feet by 11, for men and women-felons. The free ward for debtors is 19 feet by 11, which having no window, part of the plaster-wall is broke down for light and air. The night-room (the *Main*) for men-felons, though up many stone steps, is close and dark; and the floor is so ruinous that it cannot be washed. Adjoining to the *Main*, there are other night-rooms for fines, &c. These have also their separate day-room. The whole prison is much out of repair. The upper rooms were the bridewell, but now they are not used. Many prisoners died here in 1773, and I generally saw some sick in this gaol; eight died about Christmas 1778 of the small pox. No infirmary. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up.

GLOUCESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *William Feynes, now his Widow.*
 Salary, None : She pays l. 4 - 14 - 0 a year to the sheriffs.
 Fees, Debtors, l. 0 - 9 - 8.
 Felons, 9 - 12 - 10.
 Transports, 6l. each.
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, three shillings a week.
 Felons, three-pennyworth of bread a day each.
 Garnish, l. 0 - 3 - 4.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None ; but on applying to the mayor.

THIS gaol, the North-gate, is too small. Debtors, felons, and petty offenders, who cannot pay for beds, all together in the *Main* ; but women separated at night. No court ; debtors have the privilege of walking upon the leads. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

HAMPSHIRE, OR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COUNTY GAOL AT WINCHESTER.

GAOLER, *John White.*
 Salary, None.
 Fees, Debtors, l. 1 - 0 - 0.
 Felons, 1 - 7 - 4.
 Transports, l. 5 - 5 - 0 each, and hire of waggon or other carriage.
 Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none ; but on applying to the justices.
 Felons, a three-penny loaf each, every other day (*weight in Sept. 1774, 1lb. 15oz.*) and the college allowance.
 Garnish, l. 0 - 2 - 6.

CHAP.

CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Westcomb</i> .
Duty,	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.
Salary,	Lately augmented from l. 30 to 50.
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Lipscomb</i> .
Salary,	Lately augmented from l. 30 to 50 for felons, common-side debtors, and bridewell prisoners.

THIS gaol is kept very clean; and the alterations in it are improvements. The present dungeon, 48 feet by 23, is down but 5 steps: It is boarded, and has 3 large windows. The former destructive dungeon was darker, and down 11 steps: Mr Lipscomb informed me that more than 20 prisoners had died in it of the *gaol fever* in one year; and that his predecessor died of the same distemper. The felons day-room is commodiously enlarged. Their straw mattresses and coverlets are brought out and aired when the weather is fine. The beds are all on crib bedsteads. They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller: The prisoner who took care of it and delivered it next day was paid a penny. If a little court, which is now shut up from the gaol, and totally useless, were cleared, and opened towards the prison, it would be very conducive to health and convenience. The chapel is very low and inconvenient.

PORTSMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

In one of the rooms, which is large, debtors and felons formerly lodged together; but in 1779, I found that they were separated. The upper rooms are for women: None in them. Gaoler is sergeant at mace: No salary: Licence for beer and wine. Prisoners allowance, debtors none; felons four pence a day. No bedding nor straw.

A table of fees is hung up in this gaol: It is signed by the town-clerk George Huish 30th June 1738. He writes

at the title, "Fees due to the fergeants at mace of the
"said borough, which I have known to be paid from the
"year 1693 and have been informed were antiently paid."

COUNTY GAOL AT SALISBURY.

GAOLER,	<i>Thomas Biggs.</i>	
Salary,	None.	But 30l. a year (lately raised from 50l.) to supply felons as below.
Fees,	Debtors, l. 1 - 1 - 0.	
	Felons, 1 - 6 - 4.	
Transports,	l. 4 - 4 - 0 each.	
Licence,	Beer and Wine.	
PRISONERS,		
Allowance,	Debtors, none.	
	Felons, a penny loaf a day each (<i>weight in Sept.</i> 1774, 8 oz.); now 2d. a day; i. e. 1½d. bread, ½d. a quart small beer.	
Garnish,	Debtors Master's-side, —	l. 0 - 8 - 8
	Felons and common-side Debtors,	0 - 4 - 4
CHAPLAIN,	<i>Rev. Mr Vanderplank.</i>	
Duty,	Friday only.	
Salary,	40l. of which 20l. is a legacy.	
SURGEON,	<i>Mr Crompton, now Mr Curtoys.</i>	
Salary,	l. 10 - 10 - 0 for felons and common-side debtors, <i>now 21l.</i>	

THE prison in this city called *Fishberton-Anger Gaol* (from the name of the parish in which it stands) near a fine stream is also one of the county bridewells. Only one court. No day-room for common-side debtors, nor felons: Each sort have their fire on a brick hearth raised in the middle of their respective lodging rooms, without a chimney. The debtors room over the felons. Women-felons have a separate room, more commodious.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT DORCHESTER.

GAOLER,	<i>James Chaffey.</i>		
Salary,	None.		
Fees,	Debtors,	—	l. 1 - 3 - 9.
	Felons at Affize,	—	1 - 3 - 8.
	Quarter Sessions,		0 - 17 - 4.
Transports,	l. 2 - 12 - 6 each.		
Licence,	Beer.		

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none : but on applying to justices,
 Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day
 (*weight in Sept. 1774, 12½ oz.*)

Garnish, Debtors. l. 0 - 2 - 7.
 Felons, 0 - 1 - 3.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Dobney.*
 Duty, Friday ; altered lately to Sunday and Wednesday.
 Salary, Lately raised from l. 30 to 50.

SURGEON, Mr *Kenn.*
 Salary, 30l. for debtors and felons.

THIS gaol was out of repair, and dirty at my first visits, but is now cleaner. Only one court. In September 1774, two debtors told me they had lived five or six weeks on nothing but the county bread, and water. In December 1775, the small pox in the gaol : No infirmary. A garden and a fine stream at the back of the gaol. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are not hung up.

HIGH GAOL AT EXETER,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER,	<i>Benjamin Sherry.</i>	
Salary,	None.	
Fees,	Felons, l. 0 - 14 - 4.	
Transports,	l. 1 - 1 - 0 each.	
Licence,	He sells beer.	

PRISONERS,

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, twenty-two ounces of bread a day each.
Garnish. Lately abolished.

CHAPLAIN,

Rev. Mr *Stobbock*.
Duty, Sunday a sermon, and twice a week prayers.
Salary, 40*l*.

SURGEON,

Mr *Rule*. (*since dead*).
Salary, 42*l*. for gaol and bridewell.

THIS gaol is the property of John Rolle Walter, Esq; whose family had a grant of it from the duchy of Cornwall: The gaoler pays him rent £22 *per annum*. The house and court too small: No fewer. The three night-dungeons down 3 steps are close and unhealthy: The windows too small. An infirmary, commodious enough, is lately built; but the stairs that lead up to it are intolerably bad. The prisoners formerly made cabbage nets for two pence a dozen, and purses of different sorts from four pence to seven pence a dozen: The turnkey found the twine and thread. Two sailors fined a shilling each had £1 - 1 - 4 each to pay the clerk of the peace, besides the gaoler's fees. Mr Rule the surgeon told me that he was by contract excused from attending in the dungeons any prisoners that should have the gaol fever.

SHERIFF'S WARD, EXETER;

THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER,

John Jutsum.
Salary, None.

Fees 1. 0 - 14 - 4.
Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,

Allowance, None.
Garnish, None.

CHAPLAIN,	None. On Sunday a prisoner reads prayers and dines with the keeper.
SURGEON,	None.

THE Sheriff's ward or prison is in the parish of St Thomas the apostle, in the county of Devon. The rooms are large and convenient, but out of repair. Court spacious. Good rules of œconomy. A humane keeper. He has a good fire for common-side debtors—he said he would gladly relinquish his fees for a salary of £100—and told me that during his time, about twelve years, no more than four or five debtors had obtained their aliment, *the groats*. One debtor, on attachment from the court of chancery, has continued here from May 1753, who would not take the benefit of the insolvent acts.

EXETER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Sarah Strong.</i>
Salary,	20l.
Fees,	Debtors, l. 0 - 16 - 4.
	Felons, 0 - 14 - 4.
Transports,	The expence.
Licence,	Beer.

PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none.
	Felons, three-halfpennyworth of bread a day each.

Garnish, Debtors, l. 0 - 3 - 6.

CHAPLAIN,	None.
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SURGEON,	None. But ordered for felons by the chamber upon occasion.
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THIS gaol, called the *South-gate Prison*, has in the keeper's house convenient apartments for *debtors*. The three

three wards on the other side of the gateway, for felons, are very close and offensive: No chimney: No court: No water: No sewer. In 1779, I found a woman sick, who had been confined three years on the felons side. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

PLYMOUTH TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms for felons; and a large room above for debtors. One of the former, the *Clink*, 17 feet by 8, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a wicket in the door 7 inches by 5 to admit light and air. To this, as I was informed, three men who were confined near two months under sentence of transportation, came by turns for breath. The door had not been opened for five weeks when I with difficulty entered to see a pale inhabitant. He had been there ten weeks under sentence of transportation, and said he had much rather have been hanged than confined in that noisome cell. No court: No water: No sewer. The gaolers live distant; they are the three serjeants at mace. Fees, 15s. 10d. No table. Allowance to debtors, none but on application: Felons, two-pennyworth of bread a day. No straw.

COUNTY GAOL AT LAUNCESTON,

FOR FELONS.

GAOLER,	<i>John Mules</i> , deputy, under <i>Coryndon Carpenter</i> Esq; constable of the castle (<i>since dead</i>).
Salary,	Lately augmented by the county from l. 8 to 12.
Fees,	Felons, l. 0 - 16 - 8.
Transports,	<i>ad.</i> a mile each.
Licence,	None.

PRISON-

PRISONERS,

Allowance, Felons, a three-penny loaf each in two days; white or brown at their option (*weight in Dec. 1775, of white bread 1lb. 10oz. brown, 2lb. 2oz.*).

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Lethbridge.*

Duty, Tuesday and Friday.
Salary, 5*l.*

SURGEON, Mr *Bennet.*

Salary, 15*l.*

THIS gaol, though built in a large green belonging to the old ruinous castle, is very small; house and court measuring only 52 feet by 44; and the house not covering half that ground. The prison is a room or passage 23½ feet by 7½, with only one window 2 feet by 1½: And three dungeons or cages on the side opposite the window: These are about 6½ feet deep; one 9 feet long; one about 8; one not 5: This last for women. They are all very offensive. No chimney: No water: No sewers: Damp earth floors: No infirmary. The court not secure; and prisoners seldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole prison is out of repair, and yet the gaoler lives distant. I once found the prisoners chained two or three together. Their provision was put down to them through a hole (9 inches by 8) in the floor of the room above (used as a chapel); and those who served them there, often caught the fatal fever. At my first visit I found the keeper, his assistant, and all the prisoners but one sick of it: And heard that a few years before, many prisoners had died of it; and the keeper and his wife in one night.

I learned that a woman who was discharged just before my first visit (by the grand jury making a collection for her fees) had been confined three years by the ecclesiastical court, and had three children in the gaol. There is no table of fees.

Q

SHERIFF'S

SHERIFF'S WARD AT BODMIN,
THE COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

KEEPER, *Joseph Gatty*, now his Widow.
Salary, 25*l.*
Fees, Debtors, l. 0 - 13 - 4,
besides 0 - 4 - 1 to the sheriff.
Licence, Of late none.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, None.
Garnish, l. 0 - 2 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

THIS prison, for which the sheriff pays 20*l.* a year, is out of repair. A spacious back court; with a stream running through it. The keeper pays window-tax l. 3 - 7 - 0; and some windows were stopped up. He said he had been in that office above twenty years; and during the whole time had but four prisoners who obtained from their creditors the allowance commonly called the *groats*.

COUNTY GAOL AT IVELCHESTER.

GAOLER, *Edward Scadding*.
Salary, 25*l.*
Fees, Debtors, l. 0 - 14 - 4.
Felons, 0 - 6 - 8.
Transports, l. 3 - 12 - 0 each.
Licence, Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, two pence a day each, money; lately altered to the value in standard-bread.
Garnish, l. 0 - 3 - 6.

CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr *Dumett*, now Rev. Mr *Pesler*.
Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.
Salary, 50*l.*

SURGEON,

SURGEON, *Mr Shorland.*
Salary, 2l.

THE gaol is near the river, and has no offensive sewers. The apartments roomy; but the courts too little. They might be enlarged eastward. Women-felons have no day-room: A room, which is fit, and seems to have been designed for that use, is taken by the gaoler for a stable. Assizes never held here. Prisoners are removed for trial to the bridewell at Taunton; or to Bridgewater, where the prison is only one room; or to Wells, where there is no prison at all: And yet, at Midsummer assize 1775, the prisoners were kept in that city eight days. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

BRISTOL CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER, *Henry Williams, now William Driver.*
Salary, None. Gown-money 2l. a year.
Fees, Debtors, l. 0 - 6 - 8.
Felons, 0 - 13 - 4.
Transports, l. 5 - 5 - 0 each.
Licence, Beer,

PRISONERS,
Allowance, Debtors, none.
Felons, a pennyworth of bread a day, before trial;
two-pennyworth of bread after conviction.
Garnish, l. 0 - 2 - 7.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr Easterbrook.*
Duty, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday.
Salary, 36l.

SURGEON, *Mr Abel Dagge (since dead.)*
Salary, None: He makes a bill.

BRISTOL NEWGATE.

THIS Newgate (as that in the metropolis) stands in the midst of the city. It is too small for the general number

of prisoners. For debtors there are about fifteen rooms; yet no free ward. The poorest pay ten pence halfpenny a week: Others two shillings and sixpence. For women-felons, a day-room and several night-rooms. For men-felons, a day-room, with a court yard adjacent 20 feet by 12. Their dungeon, the *Pit*, down 18 steps, is 17 feet diameter, and 9 feet high: Barrack bedsteads: No bedding nor straw. It is close and offensive: Only a small window. There is another yard, the *Tennis Court*, larger than that of the felons: Prisoners are admitted into it by turns. A room or two at the top of the house for an infirmary. There are many narrow passages: The utmost attention is requisite to keep the prison healthy. I found it clean; considering it was so crowded and so close. It was scraped and lime-whited once a year before the late act for preserving the health of prisoners. That act is neatly painted on a board hung up in the chapel, which is commodious and has a gallery: Several texts of scripture are painted in sundry parts of it.—Clauses against spirituous liquors are not hung up. No table of gaoler's fees.

B A T H C I T Y G A O L.

THE ascent to this prison, built in a meadow which is sometimes overflowed, is by a fine flight of stone steps. On the ground floor is the keeper's kitchen, &c. and some rooms for petty offenders. Above are three stories; five rooms on each: One or two of them used by the keeper: The rest for debtors; one bed in a room, in which if two prisoners sleep, they pay two shillings a week each; if one has it to himself, he pays two shillings and six pence a week. Two rooms on the second story are free wards; on the upper floors is their work-shop. There is a court with offensive sewers too near the house.—Keeper, a sheriff's

riff's officer: No salary: Fees, if from the court of requests: 3s 6d. these debtors are cleared in thirteen weeks, paying those fees: Debtors for large sums, 7s. 8d. No table. Licence for beer. Allowance, to debtors, none: To offenders, 2d. a day: No straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and the act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up.—No chaplain, nor surgeon.

COUNTY GAOL, YORK CASTLE.

GAOLER,	<i>Thomas Wharton, now William Clayton.</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 8 - 8.
	Felons, 0 - 9 - 6.
	Admission, 0 - 3 - 4.
Transports,	— 10 - 10 - 0 each.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors, certified by their parish,	} a six-penny loaf each on
	Felons, — — —	
	Tuesday and Friday (<i>weight Nov. 1774,</i> <i>3lb. 2oz.</i>)	
Garnish,	Cancelled in 1774.	

CHAPLAINS, Rev. Mr Peacock, and Rev. Mr Bridges.

Duty,	Mr Peacock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, Sunday. Mr Bridges a sermon.
Salary,	Mr Peacock 50l. from the county; Mr Bridges 25l. from a legacy. Not in the list.

SURGEON,	Mr <i>Stiling fleet</i> ; now Mr <i>Favell</i> .
Salary,	40l. for debtors and felons.

In the spacious area is a noble prison for debtors, which does honour to the county. You ascend by a fine flight of stone steps to a floor on which are 11 rooms, full 16 feet square, near 12 feet high. Above them is the same number of rooms: One or two of these for common-side debtors. The rooms are airy and healthy. The debtors

weave

weave considerable quantities of garters, purses, laces, &c. On the ground floor are the gaoler's apartments, &c.

The felons court is down 5 steps: It is too small, and has no water: The pump is just on the outside of the palisades. The day-room for men is only 24 feet by 8: In it are three cells: In another place nine cells: And three in another. The cells are in general about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high; close and dark; having only either a hole over the door about 4 inches by 8, or some perforations in the door of above an inch diameter: Not any of them into the open air, but into passages or entries. In most of these cells three prisoners are locked up at night; in winter for fourteen to sixteen hours: Straw on the stone floors; no bedsteads. There are four condemned rooms about 7 feet square. A sewer in one of the passages often makes these parts of the gaol very offensive: and I cannot say they are clean. Indeed a clean prison is scarcely ever seen, where the water is to be brought in by the gaoler's servants. The next house to the castle-gate, and others in the neighbourhood, have river-water laid in at a moderate expence.

Women-felons are kept quite separate: They have two courts, but no water: You go down four steps to their two close rooms, a day and a night-room. Their condemned-room is in another part of the gaol: Near it is a room to confine debtors who do not behave well.

The infirmary near the gate is only one middle-sized room. When prisoners of one sex are there, those of the other are excluded: At one of my visits a sick man was kept out for that reason.

At assize some prisoners appear in court on their trial
in

in the county-clothing. The county pays Mr John Sherwood £.21 a year to inspect and weigh the bread, and deliver it to the prisoners. He constantly attends for this purpose on Tuesday and Friday. The gaoler is a sheriff's officer. Transports convicted at quarter sessions had, besides the bread allowance, one shilling a week. Those cast at assize had the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

The grand shire-hall in the castle-yard is now finished. May it not be hoped the gentlemen of this great county will not stop there, but proceed to build a proper prison for felons, in which boys may be separated from old offenders, and the other inconveniences of the present gaol avoided?—At my last visit, ground was marked out for an additional building, opposite to the shire-hall, that there might be a separation of felons, and also rooms for the sick.

Yorkshire. ORDERS and FEES settled by the Justices of the Peace of the several Ridings of the County of York and confirmed by the Justice of Assize—which are to be observed and kept by the gaoler—and all prisoners—until the same shall be legally altered.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
First That every knight shall pay for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them	0 13 4
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action	0 13 4
Every esquire for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them	0 10 4
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action	0 10 4
Every gentleman for his commons at table weekly if he eats with them	0 8 0
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action	0 8 0
Every yeoman, tradesman or artificer for his weekly commons at table if he eats with them	0 6 8
For his fee if committed by warrant on a civil action	0 3 4
And it is further ordered that every knight shall pay nightly for his bed	0 0 6
Every esquire for the same	0 0 6
Every gentleman for the same	0 0 4
Every yeoman tradesman or artificer for the same	0 0 2
And that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more prisoners in one bed they shall pay for their lodgings amongst them after the rates above	

And

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
And every prisoner who provides his own bed and bedding shall have a room assigned suitable to his or their quality and shall pay nothing for the same	
And that upon the discharge of a debtor if there be several actions against him the gaoler shall take no more than one fee and that to be	o 6 s
And upon the discharge of every debtor to the turnkeys and no more	o 2 o
And that every prisoner shall have liberty to provide and send for victuals drink and other necessaries from any place whatsoever at all reasonable times for their own proper use only and not to sell the same.	
And every prisoner committed from the bar by the judge or judges of assize and gaol delivery in the assize week shall pay for their commitment fee only	o 2 o
And every person committed to the gaol for suspicion of felony, or for misdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or she shall be found not guilty and be thereupon discharged, shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee	o 6 s
And to the turnkeys	o 2 o
And that every person convicted or attainted of felony or found guilty of a misdemeanor which shall be reprieved and discharged by pardon shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee	o 7 6
And to the turnkey	o 2 o
And every person that shall appear upon recognizance for suspicion of felony and is thereupon committed to gaol and shall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation, shall be discharged paying to the gaoler	o 2 o
And all others that shall be committed to gaol before the assizes or gaol delivery and shall not be indicted but acquitted by proclamation be discharged paying to the gaoler	o 2 o

An Account of the CHARITY given to the Prisoners in his Majesty's Gaol the Castle of York.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
The Lady Lumley, to be given yearly on St Thomas's day and paid by the lord mayor of York	6 7 o
The honourable and ancient city of York weekly in bread	o 2 6
Mrs Frances Thornhill for straw, the lord mayor of York has 30l. in his hands for that purpose	1 10 o
Dr Phineas Hodgefion paid weekly in rolls to all that hear sermons	o 2 o
Alderman White's bread by the name of Swain's bread, paid out of a clofe belonging to John Legg, quarterly 6s. 6d.	1 6 o
Mr Bowes gave twenty shillings to be paid quarterly in bread	1 0 o
Mrs Mary Lawfon of Micklegate in the city of York widow by will dated the 22d July 1729 gave 100l. for the discharging of poor prisoners for debt out of the county gaol of York whose debts did not exceed the sum	of

of 20l.—and her executrixes—Mrs Catherine Bower—and Mrs Ann Maxwell discharged with said money thirty two prisoners. The right honourable Richard earl of Burlington and Sir George Savile Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like use—with which twenty guineas the Rev. Mr Kayley ordinary of the said gaol discharged eighteen prisoners.

C O U N T Y B R I D E W E L L S.

WEST-RIDING, WAKEFIELD. This prison is unfortunately built upon low ground; so that it is damp, and exposed to floods. Four of the wards are spacious; but all the wards are made very offensive by sewers, which are dark. Prison and court out of sight from the keeper's house, though adjoining; and some prisoners have escaped. They are now let out to the court only half an hour in the day. The wards are dirty: A prison on ground so low as this, requires the utmost attention to cleanliness.—Keeper's salary lately raised from 80l. to 105l. he contracting to supply *straw* and *coals*. No fees. Allowance, two pence a day: Little or no employment. —The infirmary is now finished, consisting of two good rooms, arched with brick, 21½ feet by 17.

NORTH-RIDING, THIRSK. Six rooms on the ground floor, in one of them a chimney. The county has ground enough about this prison to enlarge it, and separate the men and women. If they do, they should think of an infirmary; for the keeper told me his prisoners had the gaol fever not long ago. His salary, l. 26 : 10 : 0. Fees, 2s. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

EAST-RIDING, BEVERLEY. On the ground floor three small night-rooms; and a new work-room with a chimney:
R ney:

ney: Above, four rooms for those that pay. In the court not only a pump, but a cistern of rain-water. Coals, two chaldron and a half a year. No straw. At my last visit I saw some tile-herds, which probably were designed for employment: Keeper's salary, 3*l*. Fees, 4*s*. No table.

YORK CITY AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>Quintin Ackam, now Francis Meggeson.</i>
Salary,	Now 1 <i>l</i> . He pays 1. 10 - 10 - 0 a year to the under-sheriff.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 6 - 8. Felons, 0 - 7 - 8.
Transports,	probably the same as at the castle:
Licence,	Beer and Wine.
PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none but legacies. Felons, of late, nine pence a week in bread:
Garnish,	1. 0 - 7 - 0.
CHAPLAIN,	None.
SURGEON,	Mr <i>Wallis</i> , occasionally.

THIS gaol upon Ouse-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one side of the bridge four convenient chambers for debtors, about 11 feet square: For these they pay six pence a week. Below them is a free ward with barrack-beds; and a room to the street. At the window they sell nets, purses, laces, &c: Over it is an inscription on a stone tablet, "*He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.*" The act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, is hung up in the debtors hall.

The men-felons ward on the other side is down 11 steps:

steps : That adjoining, for women, down 10. There is a new room, level with the ground, 31 feet by 14, with opposite and lofty windows, for prisoners committed on suspicion of felony. At the inner door of this prison, which is of iron grates, I have seen liquors handed to those who seemed to have had enough before.—Formerly there was no water in this prison, but when there was too much ; that is, in a very high flood ; then it flows into the rooms : Now water is laid in.—Gaoler, a sheriff's officer for city and county.

It were in vain to offer any hints of improvement. This gaol cannot be made a good one.

The corporation pays free-ward debtors 1s. 2d. $\frac{3}{4}$ a week by a legacy of Mr Peacock. No memorial of this in the gaol. But there is a memorandum of another legacy, viz. of Elizabeth Taylor, who by her will dated 21st of October 1580, left 3s. 4d. to be divided equally among the prisoners in Ousebridge gaol on Lady-day. This has not been received by them for some years.

GAOLER'S FEES settled and ORDERS made &c.

	l. s. d.
For the discharge of every debtor for the first action, to the gaoler	0 5 4
And for the discharge of every other action to him	0 1 0
To the porter or turnkey for the first action	0 1 0
And for every other action to him	0 0 6
For the discharge of every other person from the assizes or sessions to the gaoler	0 6 8
And to the turnkey	0 1 0
For the first week's diet of all persons in the upper gaol	0 7 0
And for all further time as the prisoner and gaoler can agree.	
And the gaoler is to permit prisoners to provide their own diet after the first week if the prisoner pleases	
For lodging if the gaoler finds bed bedding and sheets for the first night	0 0 6
R 2	And

	l.	s.	d.
And for every other night	—	—	0 0 3
And if two lie in one bed for the first night each			0 0 4
And for the second and every other night each	—	—	0 0 2
For lodging in the upper gaol if the prisoner finds his own bed, bedding and sheets for every week	—	—	0 0 6
If two in a bed each	—	—	0 0 3

And every prisoner shall have liberty of finding the same if he thinks proper.

And the gaoler shall have liberty if he sees occasion to have two beds in each room and no more.

And it is ordered that every person of what degree or condition soever—who shall use—swearing, cursing, railing or other indecent behaviour—shall—pay for every such offence twelve pence to the gaoler or his deputy on demand; and on refusal—to be levied by distress on goods—or stopped out of share of box-money—or stand in charge to be paid before release—the fines to be distributed at gaoler's discretion amongst the most needful in the low gaol.

Every prisoner who attempts—or assists an escape—to be ironed.

Those who mutiny on gaoler or deputies—or hinder or disturb &c.—to be kept in close confinement.

On default of weekly payments aforesaid—after demand and refusal—a prisoner may be moved from the master's side—to the common room.

YORK CITY BRIDEWELL

Has a day-room for men, and another for women: The latter is damp. Down 4 steps are five night-rooms for men; and a large one, with barrack bedsteads for women. The whole dirty and offensive. No court; No water: No sewer. Keeper's salary, 20l. Fees, 2s. straw, 5l. a year: No bread allowance. At one of my visits some prisoners were employed, in beating or pounding tile-herds for the bricklayers.

ST PETER'S GAOL,

For the liberty of St Peter of York, near the Minster gate, is the property of the dean; who holds his courts here.

here. He has lately purchased an adjoining tenement for his gaoler to live in; in consequence, the two rooms in which he lived before are added to the debtors apartments, and they have now four rooms. Under these are two cells for criminals. All out of repair: No court: No sewers. No allowance, but a chaldron of coals at Christmas.

There is a printed list of parishes, towns, and parts of towns which are in the liberty of St Peter. Within the city and ainsty, nine places: In the East-Riding, sixty-two; West-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one: And there is one place in each of the following counties; Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Southampton, i. e. Hants. In Nottinghamshire, seven places.

Gaoler a bailiff: No salary. He pays rent, 4l. Fees, 6s. 8d. No table.

B E V E R L E Y T O W N G A O L

Has on the ground floor two rooms not fronting the street, for men criminals: And above, a room for women; and two rooms for debtors. No water: No straw. Keeper no salary, but as serjeant at mace has 3l. Fees 4s. No table. Licence for beer.

The H A L L - G A R T H, for D E B T O R S,

In the liberty of St John's of Beverley, the property of Charles Anderson Pelham, Esq; built a few years since, has over the hall five sizeable rooms; two of them have fire-places. No court: No water: Fees, 4s. 1d. No table.

table. There is a list of 113 towns or parts of towns, that are within the liberty of St John's of Beverley or Beverley-Hall-Garth.

R I C H M O N D G A O L,

For the very extensive liberty of Richmond and Richmondshire, the property of Lord Holderness, now of the Marquis of Carnarvon. It is also the bridewell, and the borough gaol. For debtors, a kitchen and bed-room, close glazed. For men-criminals, two dungeons down 5 steps: For women, a room above. No straw. Clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. A court, and a well. Gaoler a bailiff: No salary for the liberty: For the bridewell, l. 13 : 10 : 0: For the borough, 4l. Pays window-tax: Fees, debtors, 6s. 8d. entrance, and 6s. 8d. at discharge: Criminals, 16s. 4d: Allowance to the latter, four pence a day.

In the table of fees, dated 1671, and signed *W Wylde* and *Ty Lyttleton*, the 12th article is, "Every person or persons that shall be committed upon any warrant— upon his or their commitment to gaol shall pay to the rest of the prisoners, 2s. 4d. for their *garnish*."

R I P P O N L I B E R T Y G A O L,

Is the property of the Archbishop, by a charter from king Edward IV. His court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The liberty includes twenty-four parishes. For debtors, four or five good rooms in the keeper's house; but no free ward. For felons, one strong room quite dark; another with a little window. Formerly there was a deep dungeon, but the present steward, instead of repairing it, very humanely ordered it to be filled

up. Keeper, no salary; he pays rent: He is a bailiff. Fees, debtors, 13s. 4d. No table: Licence for beer.

RIPPON GAOL,

For the Canon-Fee Court, belongs to the dean and chapter of Rippon. It is not only a gaol for that court; but a house of correction for the liberty. Two or three rooms for debtors, but no free ward. The bridewell part, two dark rooms, about 8 feet square. No court: No water. No salary as gaoler; as keeper of bridewell, 1. 10. 10. 0. Fees, debtors, 13s. 4d. No table: Licence for beer. Keeper a bailiff.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON, for DEBTORS,

In the honour or forest of Knaresborough, the liberty including nineteen townships &c. is the property of the duke of Devonshire, lessee to his Majesty. It is almost the only remains of a castle granted by king Edward III. to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster. One room about 12 feet square, is *now* boarded, has a chimney, and the window is glazed: Another inner room is about 8 feet square, and has no window. No court: No sewer: No water. Keeper lives distant: Salary none: Fees, 6s. 8d.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON, for TOWN DEBTORS;

Is under the hall. Of difficult access; the door about 4 feet from the ground. Only one room, about 12 feet square: Window 17 inches by 6. Earth floor: No fire-place: Very offensive; a common sewer from the town running through it uncovered. I was informed that an officer, confined here some years since, for only a few days,

days, took in with him a dog to defend him from vermin; but the dog was soon destroyed, and the prisoner's face much disfigured by them.

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL.

Is under the landing-place between two flights of stone steps, that lead up to the hall. Only one room about 8 feet by 5: Two windows 18 inches by 6. I mention this small prison, because in it are sometimes confined for a night or two at quarter sessions six or seven prisoners, men and women.

DONCASTER TOWN GAOL.

Two rooms for felons, and two over them for debtors: All have chimneys. No water. Keeper one of the sergeants at mace, lives distant. Fees, 1s. 4d. Allowance to felons, 4d. a day.

BRADFORD PRISON,

For Debtors from the Court of Requests, for Halifax,
&c. &c.

A new prison, consisting of four rooms, and a work-room. Court not secure: No water. The deputy keeper pays rent l. 2 : 5 : 0 for his house to the gaoler, who pays rent to the clerk of the court, by whom he is appointed. Prisoners are discharged at the end of three calendar months. Fees, 5s.

LEEDS TOWN GAOL.

Four good rooms, and a small one. No chimney: No court: No water: No sewer. Keeper lives distant.

KINGSTON

KINGSTON UPON HULL TOWN AND COUNTY
GAOL.

The *debtors* ward is a large room. Over it one as large, and over that, another smaller, both for *criminals*. The ground-room is a damp dungeon: But the gaoler, who has a character for humanity, assured me that no one had been confined in it for many years. In his house adjoining is a room or two with beds, for those who pay. Leads for debtors to walk on: No court: No water accessible to criminals: No sewer; and the felons rooms are offensive. Gaoler no salary: Fees, 13s. 4d. No table. Allowance to felons, three pence a day. Gaol delivery once in three years. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, is hung up.

KINGSTON UPON HULL BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms below, and two up stairs, about 12 feet square; very offensive: No fire-place. Court only 22 feet by 10; not secure, and prisoners not permitted to go to the pump: No sewer: No allowance: No straw. Not white-washed since it was built. Debtors from the court of conscience sent hither.

The prisoners pound tile-herds to mix in mortar (for which they have $2d. \frac{1}{2}$ a bushel); and pick oakum (for which they are allowed $4d. \frac{1}{2}$ per stone). Keeper's salary, 5l. a chaldron of coals; and four thousand turfs: Fees, 2s. 6d. No table.

SHEFFIELD PRISON, FOR DEBTORS.

For the liberty of Hallamshire, is the property of the duke of Norfolk, now of the earl of Surry. The two
S lower

lower rooms are free wards: There are two rooms over them. The court is only about 10 feet square. Both this and the other prison might be enlarged on ground adjacent that belongs to his lordship. Keeper no salary: He rents a public house joining to the prison. Debtors from the court of requests are discharged at the end of thirteen weeks.

S H E F F I E L D T O W N G A O L.

The *Lobbies* under the town-hall are two small rooms, the largest only about 8 feet square, and 6 high. Aperture in the door of 6 inches diameter. When the quarter sessions for the West-Riding are held at this town, offenders are locked up a night or two in this prison.

R O T H W E L L P R I S O N, F O R D E B T O R S,

Belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract in the duchy court of Lancaster. Is out of repair. A new prison is lately built at

B A T L E Y.

Behind a house for the keeper is the prison. Plan rectangular: The front is the wall and gate. On three sides are rooms for men-debtors; five or six about 10 feet square; four much larger for two beds in each. Two day-rooms; two work rooms, and a dark room for the unruly. There are in a *separate court* two rooms for women-debtors: A provision very kind and prudent, and, I believe, peculiar to this prison. All the prison rooms are on the ground floor. The keeper has no salary. Fees, *see table.*

I wish my reader be not tired with so many tables of fees, even for the counties. Yet I think I must not omit the fees which I saw in this private prison at Rothwell: Because some of them are high; and at Halifax they are the same. The table, at my first visit, was regularly signed, 11th Jan. 1732. At my last visit at Batley, I found a new table of fees, dated 26th July 1776, the sums entirely the same.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Imprimis. That every gentleman shall pay for his first week's commons at table, and for his commitment fee —	o 16 o
And for every week following — —	o 5 o
Item. Every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer, for the first week's commons at table and commitment fee — —	o 13 4
And for every week following — —	o 4 o
And be it further ordered, that every gentlemen shall pay nightly for his bed — — — —	o o 4
And every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer, lodging in good rooms and on feather beds — — — —	o o 2
And it is also ordered that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more prisoners in one bed they shall pay amongst them <i>per</i> night according to their numbers — —	o o 3
And that every prisoner shall have liberty to provide for him or herself whatever necessaries he or she shall want from any person or place whatsoever.	
And that every prisoner shall be furnished with necessaries according to his, her or their degrees and quality, paying a reasonable price for the same.	
And that but one fee shall be taken by the gaoler for any prisoner's discharge, although there has been more than one action against him or her, which fee shall be — — — —	o 17 4
And to the turnkey — — — —	o 1 o
Item. For allowing every <i>superfedeas</i> in every action —	o 6 8
Item. For allowing every writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> besides conduct money to be paid and allowed according to the distance from the said gaol to the place where the body is to be removed	o 6 8

H A L I F A X P R I S O N,

For the manor of Wakefield, dated 1662, is the property of the duke of Leeds. For master's-side debtors, rooms in the keeper's public house. Through this you pass

pafs to a court about 14 yards by 7 : At the further end of which is a sizeable room on the ground floor for common-fide debtors, it is called the *Low Gaol* : Over it a chamber (the *Low Gaol Chamber*) where prifoners pay one fhillings a week. The whole prifon greatly out of repair : It rained in upon the beds : The rooms were clean. Keeper, no falary : He pays the duke 24l. a year : Fees, fee Batley, preceding page.

C O U N T Y G A O L A T D U R H A M.

G A O L E R,	<i>Bainbridge Watfon, now Thomas Bungey, by patent from the bithop durante bene placito.</i>		
Salary,	None.		
Fees,	Debtors, —	1. 0 - 10 - 0.	
	Felons at Affize, —	0 - 16 - 8.	
	——— at Quarter Seffions,	9 - 13 - 4.	
Transports,	about l. 10 - 10 - 0 each.		
Licence,	Beer and Wine.		
P R I S O N E R S,			
Allowance,	Debtors, none.		
	Felons, two pence a day.		
Garnifh,	Debtors, l. 0 - 4 - 6.		
	Felons, 0 - 1 - 0.		
C H A P L A I N,	Rev. Mr <i>Decent.</i>		
Duty,	Sunday and Thurfdays,		
Salary,	40l.		
S U R G E O N,	Mr <i>Bainbridge.</i>		
Salary,	None ; He makes a bill.		

THE high gaol is the property of the bithop. By patent from his Lordfhip, Sir Hedworth Williamfon, Bart. is perpetual fheriff. The court for mafter's-fide debtors is only 24 feet by 10. Common-fide debtors have none at all : Their free wards, the *Low Gaol*, are two damp unhealthy rooms 10 feet 4 inches fquare, by the gate-way : They are never fuffered to go out of thefe unlefs to chapel, which

which is the master's-side debtors hall ; and not always to that : For on a Sunday when I was there and missed them at chapel, they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No sewers : At more than one of my visits, I learned that the dirt, ashes, &c. had lain there many months. There is an excellent double-barreled pump, which raises water above 70 feet.

Felons have no court ; but they have a day-room and two small rooms for an infirmary. The men are put at night into dungeons : One 7 feet square for three prisoners : Another, the *Great Hole*, 17 feet by 12, has only a little window. In this I saw six prisoners, (in 1776) most of them *transports*, chained to the floor. In that situation they had been many weeks ; and were very sickly. Their straw on the stone floor almost worn to dust. Long confinement, and not having the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, had urged them to attempt an *escape* : after which the gaoler chained them as above. There is another dungeon for women-felons 12 feet by 8 ; and up stairs a separate room or two.

The common-side debtors in the *low gaol*, whom I saw eating boiled bread and water, told me, that this was the only nourishment some had lived upon for near a twelve-month. They have from a legacy one shilling and sixpence a week in winter, and one shilling a week in summer for coals. No memorandum of it in the gaol ; perhaps this may in time be lost, as the gaoler said two others were, *viz.* one of bishop Crewe, and another of bishop Wood ; from which prisoners had received no benefit for some years past. But now the bishop has humanely filed bills in chancery for the recovery of these legacies. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Gaol delivery *once* a year. At my last visit there were five boys between

tween thirteen and fifteen years of age, confined with the most profligate and abandoned.

There was a vacant piece of ground adjacent, of little use but for the gaoler's occasional lumber. It extends to the river, and measures about 22 yards by 16. I once and again advised the enclosing this for a court: But when I was there in January 1776, I had the mortification to hear that the surgeon, who was uncle to the gaoler, had obtained from the bishop in October preceding, a lease of it for twenty-one years, at the rent of one shilling *per annum*. He had built a little stable on it.

T A B L E O F F E E S, &c.

RULES and ORDERS established by the—Justices for the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge at their General Quarter Sessions—16th July 1729—and Fees allowed to be taken by the Keeper of the said Gaol and his Officers as follows:

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Imprimis, For every prisoner lodging in either of the common-sides commonly called the low gaol, no chamber-rent	
Item For an entire chamber without a bed-fellow in the high gaol	0 3 6
For lodging with a bed-fellow in any other chamber except the common chamber, for each prisoner every week	0 2 0
For lodging with a bed-fellow in the common chamber, of each prisoner every week	0 1 3
For lodging in a single bed in that common chamber without admitting of a bed-fellow in every week	0 2 6
Out of which abatement shall be made	
For every prisoner that findeth his own bedding bedclothes and sheets and admitting a bed-fellow with him every week	0 0 4

For Diet of Prisoners.

Item For every knight for every week	0 10 0
Of every esquire or gentleman not exceeding for every week	0 7 6
Item Of every yeoman artificer or labourer not exceeding weekly	0 6 0
For wine ale and brandy at the common rates used in the town.	

For Liberates or Final Discharges of Prisoners.

Item For the discharge of every prisoner upon process or order from the court of chancery	0 10 0
	For

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the first liberate	0	1	0
Item For every knight esquire or gentleman for the second ditto	0	3	9
For every one more	0	1	6
Item For every yeoman artificer or labourer for the first	0	8	8
For the second	0	3	9
For every one more	0	1	6

Fees to the Under Keeper and Door Keeper.

Item For attendance of every prisoner that goeth abroad into the town every time	0	0	4
For every knight esquire or gentleman for his final discharge and enlargement only	0	0	6
For every yeoman artificer or labourer for such discharge	0	0	0

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT DURHAM,

Was built, as appears by the date over the door, in 1634. Being on the side of a hill, the rooms are airy. No court: No water: The late keeper Watfon had a garden which he let for a guinea a year. He lived at the high gaol; and put in a woman to take care of this prison. But the justices have now very properly put in a keeper who resides in the prison; at my last visit the house was clean, the prisoners were at work, and their looks bespoke the attention of a good keeper. Salary, 30*l.* and ten guineas from the rents of the adjoining houses.

NEWCASTLE TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>John Crafter, now Thomas Harle.</i>
Salary,	50 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i> gown-money.
Fees,	Debtors, 1. 0 - 10 - 8.
	Felons, 0 - 14 - 4.
Transports,	Only expence.
Licence,	Now Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, two pence a day, on petition.
	Felons, two pence a day.
Garnish,	Lately cancelled.

CHAPLAINS,

CHA PL A I N S, Rev. Mr <i>Brunton</i> , and Rev. Mr <i>Brand</i> .	
Duty,	On Sunday none; but on two other days prayers : And once a month sermon. None of the days fixed. The chaplains officiate alternately a month each.
Salary,	rol. the corporation, and rol. Sir W. Blacket.
SUR GE O N, Mr <i>Bacon</i> , now Mr <i>Maxfield</i> .	
Salary,	None; He makes a bill.

IN this Newgate, which is the gate at the upper end of the town, all the rooms except the condemned room are up stairs, and airy: I always found them remarkably clean, strewed with sand, &c. The corporation allow both debtors and felons firing and candles in plenty: And every prisoner has a chaff bed, two blankets, and a coverlet: Debtors and felons are not thus accommodated in any other prison in England. They also allow brooms, mops, and all such necessaries. The sums generously allowed for those articles, amount to l. 45 : 1 : 4 *per annum*. This is one of the very few gaols that have what is called in London the *rules*. Part of two streets near the gaol is in the prison-liberty.

The debtors walk on the battery at the top of the gaol, which is 38 feet by 34. There is no court: But one might be made of the vacant ground that lies west of the gaol. The debtors beds are in closets: If on iron bed-heads and in the wards (as in some hospitals) it would be more salutary. No prisoners here have fetters, unless they be riotous. For some years past, prisoners acquitted have been discharged in court; the corporation paid the gaoler's fees if the prisoners were poor.—Gaol delivery *once a year*.

I was concerned to find that the humane gaoler Crafter was dead. But his successor Mr Harle is equally worthy of the trust.

Dr Rotheram, a physician in this town, visits the prisoners very assiduously without fee or reward. This is the only instance of the kind I have met with.

The act for preserving the health of prisoners was hung up, both on the debtors and felons side. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

A palisaded wall is erected at a little distance from the felons window, to prevent files, &c. being conveyed to them.

An exact Copy of the RATES and FEES to be from henceforth received by —the Gaoler or Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol—called Newgate within this town of Newcastle upon Tyne—settled—at the General Quarter Sessions held at Guildhall in Newcastle aforesaid, on the 15th of July Anno Domini 1730. And approved of at the Assize following by Francis Page and John Fortescue A two of his said Majesty's Judges of Assize According to an Act of Parliament lately made

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Every prisoner upon any civil action shall pay to the keeper at his first coming in	0 3 0
Every prisoner charged by process or processes out of the court of record held before the mayor and sheriff of the said town of Newcastle upon Tyne respectively shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge from the said process or processes only	0 6 8
Every prisoner charged upon any execution or executions out of the court of conscience held within the said town shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge from the said execution or executions	0 2 0
Every prisoner on any criminal account or accounts whatsoever shall pay unto the said keeper upon his discharge only	0 13 4
Every person appearing upon a recognizance at the assizes and afterwards tried upon an indictment or indictments whatsoever and shall be committed thereon shall pay to the said keeper upon his discharge	0 6 8
Every prisoner shall pay to the turnkey of the said gaol or prison upon his discharge	0 1 0

There are also at NEWCASTLE,

A BRIDEWELL. A room for men; another for women. A new building is now added, consisting of six rooms.

rooms. Three of them on the ground floor, are 17 feet by 12, and arched with brick. The walls of the court not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. Their allowance is two pence a day, and firing. The keeper is a serjeant at mace. He has no salary, but the profit of the prisoners work. The water is lately brought *near* the prison.*

A small GAOL, the *Tower of the Close*, consisting of three rooms over the gate-way. No court: No water. Allowance two pence a day.

COUNTY GAOL AT MORPETH.

GAOLER, *John Kent.*
 Salary, None.
 Fees, Debtors, l. 0 - 12 - 6.
 Felons, 1 - 3 - 0.
 Transports, Only expences.
 Licence, Beer.

PRISONERS,
 Allowance, Debtors, none but on applying to justices.
 Felons, two pence a day each, paid *once a month*:
 Garnish, l. 0 - 1 - 4.

CHAPLAIN, *Rev. Mr Nicholson.*
 Duty, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday.
 Salary, 10l. and 5l. for condemned felons; lately raised to 30l.

SURGEON, *Mr Laidman.*
 Salary, None: He makes a bill.

THE debtors have six sizeable rooms which are out of repair. Some commodious rooms lately built are occupied by the gaoler. Only one court, which is for debtors.
 Felons

* Where prisoners are always locked up, there should be water laid into each ward, as I have seen in foreign houses of correction.

Felons are always locked in the *tower*. In the women's room I saw (Jan. 1776) two; who, the gaoler said, were cast for transportation; one in Sept. 1773, the other in Nov. 1774: But at my last visit, I found they had been humanely released at the assize.

Of the other two rooms, generally appropriated to men-felons, one is a day-room, the other an offensive dungeon, the window only 18 inches by 9. In the latter were three transports (1776) who, upon *suspicion of intending* an escape, were chained to the floor. They had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week.

Gaol delivery *once* a year. Assize held at Newcastle, whither prisoners are conveyed; and men and women confined together four or five nights in a dirty damp dungeon down 6 steps in the old castle, which having no roof, in a wet season the water is some inches deep.

The county has for some years paid the gaoler's fees for acquitted prisoners, if poor: And clothed such transports as were quite indigent.

The debtors court should be allotted to felons: And one for debtors might be taken from the gaoler's spacious garden.

Clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, painted on a board, was in the debtors hall or chapel. The following table of fees is framed and glazed.

TABLE of FEES &c. Settled and allowed to be due to the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol at Morpeth—by the Justices—at the Quarter Sessions—held—at Hexham 1759.

148 NORTHUMBERLAND.

Commitment Fees.

Every debtor l. 0 - 1 - 4 Every felon l. 0 - 2 - 8.

Chamber-Rents.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the room called the green room with one bed in it and if only one person will have it to himself, to pay weekly	—	0	2 6
If two persons therein to pay each	—	0	1 6
To the room called Burton's room having two beds, and the gaoler finding bedding and linen, each person to pay weekly	—	0	1 0
But if one will have a bed is to pay	—	0	2 0
To the little green room having one bed and if one person will have it to himself he is to pay weekly	—	0	2 6
If two therein only to pay each	—	0	1 6
The gaoler finding good and wholesome bedding			
To the room called the fencing room with three beds and the gaoler finding wholesome linen each person to pay weekly	—	0	1 0
To the little room called Mrs Carr's room the gaoler finding beds and linen each person is to pay weekly	—	0	1 0
If the prisoner finds the bedding	—	0	0 6
To a room called Mr Johnson's room; being on the same floor, the gaoler finding bed and linen each person to pay	—	0	1 0
If they find their own bedding, only	—	0	0 6
There is a large room that prisoners pay nothing for, which holds a great many beds, called the middle tower			
Every debtor upon his discharge to pay to the gaoler	—	0	10 2
To the turnkey	—	0	1 0
Every felon on his discharge	—	0	18 4
To the turnkey	—	0	2 0

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT MORPETH.

The three lower rooms are close. That above for women is larger and more airy. The court not being secure, the prisoners are generally locked up. Over the way is a long room (72 feet) which is a warehouse and work-shop: And above it another work-shop. The keeper, a clothier, employs his prisoners; the men and boys from eight o'clock to four, at two shillings a week: Women from eight to five, at one shilling and sixpence a week. He gives them also firing. No county allowance. His salary, 3*l.* No fees.

BERWICK

BERWICK * TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

GAOLER,	<i>John Richardson.</i>	
Salary,	16l.	
Fees,	Debtors, Freeman,	} none.
	Felons,	
	Debtors not free, 1. 0 - 2 - 6.	
Licence,	Beer.	

PRISONERS,		
Allowance,	Debtors, Freeman,	four pence a day, and crabs.
	Ditto, not free,	} two pence halfpenny a day.
	Felons,	
Garnish,	1. 0 : 1 : 0.	

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None; but on application to the magistrates.

THIS gaol is part of the grand town-hall, which was built in 1757, and has a fine steeple: The only one in the town. The four rooms or cells on the ground floor are damp, and prisoners are not put into them, but over the hall, where is a large room, or gallery, and seven other rooms, fizeable, but dirty. No court: No water. Claufes against spirituous liquors not hung up. The gaoler keeps a public houfe. He told me he went to the gaol thrice a day; at nine, one, and eight.

COUNTY GAOL AT CARLISLE.

GAOLER,	<i>Brathwaite Atkinson, now Thomas Dixon.</i>	
Salary,	21l.	

Fees,

* This place, though a diftinct jurisdiction, in none of the circuits, is inferted here, rather than at the end of the English and Welsh counties, becaufe its fiteuation gives it a natural connection with the laft-mentioned county, and it falls in here in the order of my journey through the northern part of the kingdom.

Fees,	Debtors,	} l. 0 - 11 - 0.
	Felons,	
Transports,	11. each to Whitehaven.	
Licence,	Beer. The tap let.	

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors, on applying to the justices some obtain a shilling a week, some nine pence.
	Felons, nine pence a week <i>before</i> conviction; a shilling <i>after</i> .
Garnish,	l. 0 - 1 - 0.

CHAPLAIN,

	Rev. Mr <i>Farish</i> .
Duty,	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday; first Sunday in the month, sermon.
Salary,	20l.

SURGEON,

	Mr <i>Loth</i> .
Salary,	l. 2 - 2 - 0 for attendance. Medicines paid for by bill.

THE court spacious, 85 yards by 36: It was common to all prisoners; but now a part is appropriated to the felons, and separated by iron palisades. In the court is a chapel, built as appears by the date, in 1734. Five rooms for master's-side debtors; and as many on the common-side. Most of the latter are large, but have windows to the street. Where there are so many rooms, not to separate the men and women is certainly inexcusable.

The wards for felons are two rooms down a step or two; dark and dirty. One of them, the day-room, had a window to the street; through which spirituous liquors and tools for mischief might be easily conveyed: But it is now bricked up. The night-room is only 11 feet by 9: At my last visit, *men* and *women* were lodged together in it. Two rooms over the felons wards, which have been used as tap-rooms, seem to be intended for the *women* only, but in *one* of these I also found *three men* and *four women* lodged together. No infirmary. Transports had
not

not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. Clauses against spirituous liquors, and act for preserving the health of prisoners, not hung up. Gaol delivery *once* a year. Few gaols have so many convenient rooms for common-side debtors. It is the more remarkable here, because there is *no table* signed by the magistrates to particularize the free wards. Some gaolers avail themselves of such a circumstance, and demand rent for rooms which were undoubtedly designed for common-side prisoners.

The gaol fever, which some years ago carried off many of the prisoners, did not deter Mr Farish from visiting the sick every day.

COUNTY BRIDEWELL AT COCKERMOUTH,

Is behind the keeper's house, and part of it his freehold. A room on the ground floor, the *Strong Room*. Up stairs another room; and a closet called the *Lunatic Room*. All out of repair, and insecure: And so is the court, which I suppose is the reason that many for small offences are sent to the county gaol. No allowance: No straw. Keeper's salary or rent, 20l. No fees.

CARLISLE CITY GAOL,

Over the Scotch-gate. Only one ruinous room about 20 feet square; with a window 4 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$. No allowance, but a very small quantity of peat taken as a toll upon that commodity, and water brought twice a day.

I was told that many a poor traveller from the north, who by some calamity had contracted an unavoidable debt of forty shillings, has been confined at a distance from his
friends

friends in this prison, where there is no provision, nor any means of procuring it.

WHITEHAVEN TOWN GAOL.

Is part of the work-house. Two rooms up-stairs; and a dungeon in which they used to confine transports brought hither to be shipped. All dirty and offensive.

WESTMORLAND.

COUNTY GAOL AT APPLEBY.

GAOLER,	<i>Benjamin Ainsley.</i>
Salary,	10 <i>l.</i>
Fees,	Debtors, } Felon, } 1. 0 - 6 - 8.
Transports,	a shilling a mile each to Whitehaven.
Licence,	Beer.

PRISONERS,	
Allowance,	Debtors, none. Felon, four pence a day each.
Garnish,	1. 0 - 1 - 0.

CHAPLAIN, None.

SURGEON, None.

A P P L E B Y.

THIS gaol was built by the county. The earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff, and pays the gaoler his salary. Happily for the prisoners in a gaol so circumstanced, the present gaoler is a man of temper and humanity.

I formerly complained of this prison being within reach of floods: But in Jan. 1776, there was a new building
on

on the highest part of the yard. It consists of four vaulted wards for felons, 15 feet by 13; a window in each, but no chimney: And over them three good rooms with chimneys; for debtors:

Gaol delivery *once* a year.—No table of fees. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up.

COUNTY BRIDEWELLS.

APPLEBY.

Two rooms, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$: No chimney: Each has a small window into a stable: Subject to floods.—No allowance. Keeper's salary, 8*l.* No fees.

KENDAL.

Only one room for men and women, 18 feet by 13, with one window about two feet square: No chimney: No court: No water: No fever. The keeper has a garden: Salary, 1. 6 - 10 - 0. No fees.—The town sometimes commits prisoners hither, and allows them six pence a day; the county four pence.

KENDAL TOWN GAOL.

Only two dungeons under the chapel, called *black holes*: 14 steps under ground. No court: No water: No straw. Allowance, six pence a day. The two town sergeants keep the prison by turns; a week each.

U

LAN-

LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, LANCASTER CASTLE.

GAOLER,	<i>John Dane (since dead).</i>
Salary,	None.
Fees,	Debtors, l. 0 : 8 : 0.
	Felons, 0 : 13 : 4.
Transports,	5l. each.
Licence,	Beer and Wine.

PRISONERS,

Allowance,	Debtors, } one shilling each on Saturday morning.
	Felons, }
Garnish,	Debtors, l. 0 - 7 - 2.
	Felons, 0 - 2 - 6.

CHAPLAIN,	Rev. Mr <i>Spicer</i> , now Rev. Mr <i>Watson</i> .
Duty,	Sunday twice; Wednesday and Friday once.
Salary,	50l.

SURGEON,	Mr <i>Dixon</i>
Salary,	Now l. 10 : 10 0.

LANCASTER CASTLE.

THE castle-yard is spacious. Master's-side debtors have many apartments. One of them which they call the *Oven*, is said to have been used as such in the time of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster: The diameter, 24 feet; the height, that of an ordinary room. The free ward for debtors is large but dark. These, as well as those of the master's-side, are allowed to walk and work (spin, knit, &c.) in the crown and shire halls. The latter is used as a chapel.

Petty offenders are sometimes sent hither, because the bridewells are distant. There is a large room for them near the gate; and they are separate from felons.

Men and women-felons have their day-rooms apart, at the upper end of the court. Women sleep in their day-room. Men have for their night-rooms two vaulted cells. One of them, the *Low Dungeon*, is 10 steps under ground, 21 feet by 9, extremely close, dark, and unwholesome; very hot even in winter. Their other cell, the *High Dungeon*, is larger, but close and offensive, though not under ground.

I once saw three felons sick: The recorder, Mr Fenton, gave immediate orders for their relief by better nourishment, &c. and they soon recovered. No infirmary. Transports had not the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week. When prisoners are convicted at Preston or Manchester, and from thence brought hither, the gaoler has a shilling a mile conduct-money for each.

Part of the castle-yard is an inclosed bowling-green.

One of the rooms for debtors (60 feet by 27) is called the *Quaker's Room*; because, it is said, when those people were so cruelly persecuted in the last century, vast numbers of them were confined in it.

If the large stable which is not much used, and the great room under the shire-hall (in which I saw only one poor lunatic; who had been there many years, and is since dead) were converted into night-rooms for felons, one small room for each; and an infirmary were built, this would be a good gaol. From Mr Fenton's humanity, and the regard that is justly paid him, I cannot but hope for some of these improvements.

These remarks were made in 1776: At my last visit in 1779, I had the pleasure to find six cells made in the old

stable, 10 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, each having an aperture about 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$; and two good rooms fitted up for an infirmary in one of the towers. The debtors rooms were white-washed, and casements put in their windows: The castle-yard lowered and paved, which being on a descent, may easily be kept clean. The act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up very conspicuously.

The chaplain's salary, 50*l.* is from the county, and from the dutchy 4*l.*

FEES taken by the Gaoler of Lancaster Castle.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every debtor's discharge when by a <i>superfedas</i> —	0	8	0
On a common discharge 8 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> & 6 <i>d.</i> for the sheriff's certificate	0	10	6
When a debtor is surrendered in discharge of his bail	0	2	4
When a debtor is charged with a declaration 2 <i>s.</i> & 4 <i>d.</i> with the rule to take the prisoner to the bar and 2 <i>s.</i> & 4 <i>d.</i> with the <i>re-mandato</i> —	0	4	8
When a debtor takes the benefit of the insolvent act 1 <i>s.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> & 4 <i>d.</i> to bring the prisoner to the bar by rule and 2 <i>s.</i> & 4 <i>d.</i> for the sheriff's certificate. —	0	5	8
Fees for all crown prisoners — — — —	0	18	0
Lately altered to — — — —	0	13	4

M A N C H E S T E R.

Rebuilt as *per* date, in the year 1774. Separate courts and apartments for men and women. Two rooms for an infirmary. The men have work-rooms, over which are chambers. Their 4 night-rooms or cells in a passage or long room 45 feet by 6, are close; 11 feet by 8; 11 steps below the court; but not properly under ground, being on the declivity of a hill. Women have three rooms on the ground floor, and three chambers: Here is a dungeon, down 9 steps, 14 feet by 13; but women are not put there. The iron-grate door into each court has fastenings

enings of a contrivance singularly curious. No allowance. Keeper's salary lately raised from 25l. to 60, in lieu of fees.

At my last visit the act for preserving the health of prisoners, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up. The keeper is a chandler, and employs the prisoners in spinning candle-wick at three-halfpence a pound. In the front of the prison is a stone with an aperture into a box, having this inscription;—“*Sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.*” Matt. xxv. 43.

LIVERPOOL * BOROUGH GAOL,

Out of repair. Apartments close and dirty. Seven close dungeons 10 steps under ground; each $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet high. Three prisoners are locked up in each of them at night. There is another dungeon, larger, but not secure. No infirmary. The keeper told me in Nov. 1775, that after I was there last year and said his prisoners were in danger of the gaol fever, twenty-eight of them had been ill of it at one time. What led me to think so was, the offensiveness of the dungeons, and the number of prisoners. The prison is surrounded with other buildings, and cannot be made healthy and convenient. Allowance in common on Sunday, bread 4s. beef and broth about 6s. Firing from October to May. Gaoler, Rosendale Allen, serjeant at mace, paid the widow of the late gaoler, 20l. a year; and put in a deputy who paid him 65l. a year. Fees, debtors, felons, &c. 4s. 6d. No table. Chaplain, duty,
—Tuesday

* The Gentlemen of this Corporation will please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honour done me in presenting me with the freedom of the town.

—Tuesday and Friday: Salary, l. 12 : 12 : 0.—Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up.

Felons are generally sent to Lancaster castle: The prisoners kept here are for the most part debtors.

At my visit in 1779, this gaol was much cleaner than at my former visits: The court paved: The act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up; but the unhealthy dungeons still in use. The surgeon, Mr Shertcliffe, whose salary is 10l. informed me, that many more had the gaol fever in 1775, than I mentioned in my publication. The gaoler now is Mr Thomas Lyon: His salary, 10l.

LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

This prison was built in 1776, on an eminence adjoining the work-house, near the town. The men and women have separate rooms, courts, &c. The women have six rooms below, and the same number above: The men have four rooms below and four above. These are twelve feet by 10; are furnished with bedsteads; but are too close, having no window, only an aperture in the door about 9 inches square, and another near the ceiling. They have a large *work-room*, in which was only one boy. Near this room in the men's court is a *pump*, to which the women are tied *every week* and receive discipline. In this court is also a *bath*, with a new and singular contrivance. At one end of it is a standard for a long pole, at the extremity of which is fastened a chair. In this all the *females* (not the *males*) at their entrance, after a few questions, are placed, with a flannel shift on, and undergo a thorough ducking, thrice repeated—an use of a bath, which I dare say the legislature never thought of, when in
their

their late act they ordered baths with a view to *cleanliness* and *preserving the health* of prisoners; not for the exercise of a *wanton* and *dangerous* kind of *severity*. The women were employed in picking oakum. Allowance, two-pennyworth of bread a day. Keeper's salary, 30l, Matron, 10l.

WARRINGTON TOWN BRIDEWELL.

Two rooms in the work-house yard; one about 9 feet square, with bedstead and straw; the other about 9 feet by 5: No windows. Allowance for diet, the same as the poor, who, by their appearance, seem to have a humane attention paid to them. Keeper, no salary for the bridewell: No fees: Is master of the work-house.

COUNTY GAOL, CHESTER CASTLE.

THIS castle is the property of the King. The first room is a hall or chapel: There are two staircases leading up from it to four rooms for master's-side debtors. Down 18 steps is a small court, which was common to debtors and felons. It is lately divided, but the high close pales which separate the two courts, now so very small, deprive both debtors and felons of the benefit of fresh air. The former, in their free ward, the *Pope's Kitchen*; the latter, in their day-room, the *king's kitchen*. Both these are 6 steps below the court: Each of them above 35 feet by 22. Near the former is the condemned room. Under the king's kitchen is the *king's cellar*; quite useless. Under the pope's kitchen is a dark room or passage 24 feet by 9: The descent to it, is by 21 steps from the court. No window: Not a breath of fresh air: Only two apertures with grates in the ceiling into the *pope's kitchen* above.

above. On one side of it are six cells (*stalls*.) each about 8 feet by 3, with a barrack bedstead, and an aperture over the door about 8 inches by four. In each of these are locked up at night, sometimes two or three felons. They pitch these dungeons three or four times a year: when I was in one of them, I ordered the door to be shut; and my situation brought to mind what I had heard of the *black-hole* at Calcutta.

The felons day-room is not secure. They escaped in 1775, by breaking through the slight floor into the king's cellar below; and through the decayed walls of that they made their way down the hill. The keeper, who is careful and humane, was not blameable.

CHESTER CITY AND COUNTY GAOL:

THIS gaol, called the *North gate Prison*, has many convenient apartments for debtors. The felons day-room is spacious: But to their dungeon, or night-room (which is 14 feet by 8) the descent is *now* by 18 steps: For at my last visit, I found that the room was very injudiciously, (not to say cruelly) sunk some feet. In it is a barrack bedstead. No light, nor any communication with the external air, but by two leaden pipes of about an inch diameter laid in from the gate-way. The prisoners in March 1774, complained of excessive heat. The women-felons lie up stairs, in a room called *the Upper Dungeon*, which has no window, only an aperture in the door (14 inches by 7) into one of the debtors rooms. No bedding or straw. The court is common to debtors and felons: But the former have the privilege of walking in the keeper's garden.

COUNTY

COUNTY GAOL AT FLINT.

THIS gaol is also a bridewell. On the ground floor are the gaoler's apartments. For debtors there are, up stairs, a common ward; and two other rooms. They have also a court, backwards. For felons and petty offenders, two dark closets, the black holes, on the same floor as the debtors rooms: They are each 5 feet by 4; and were the only receptacles for criminals till a few years ago, when a dungeon in the yard was added, which is 16 feet by 11. This is down 8 steps. A court before it about 5 yards square: Water laid in. When men are here, women are put in the dark closets. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. The debtors and felons of late not being satisfied with the kind allowance from the county of 1s. 6d. in bread and 6d. in money per week, the justices very properly ordered, for the present, only a pound of bread a day to each.

Great sessions at Mold: Conveyance thither at the gaoler's expence. He has a salary of 25l. as keeper of the bridewell.

About twenty years ago, here was a debtor who insisted upon not being subject to the gaoler, nor to any orders but such as should be enjoined by the magistrates. Upon this occasion, as I was informed, the justices at the quarter sessions held at Holywell in July 1759, made some salutary rules for the government of this prison, which are hung up in the gaol.

COUNTY GAOL AT RUTHIN.

THE old gaol was also a county bridewell. A new gaol is almost finished. The front is for the gaoler. Back-

wards, on the ground floor, a day-room or kitchen for debtors 27 feet by 15; and another as large for criminals: and for the latter, four cells $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$; two on each side of a passage only 3 feet wide. The cells are arched with brick, and lined with oak planks. A window in each 3 feet by 1, which was glazed; but being found too close, is now open. In both the debtors and felons day-rooms are 8 cupboards with separate locks and keys, that each may secure his provision. Above, are nine rooms for debtors, and a neat chapel. In each of the debtors rooms is an *iron bedstead*, two chairs, a table, and a fender. Separate courts for debtors and criminals; in each a pump, and a bathing-room, with a copper, &c.

Gentlemen so considerate, will scarcely forget an infirmary, and separating women from men, as this is still a county bridewell. If a door-way was made between the windows of the felons day-room into their court, they might be more separated from the debtors.

Great sessions of late, at Wrexham; and conveyance thither at the gaoler's expence. He has a salary of 20l. as keeper of bridewell. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up.

A N
A C C O U N T
OF THE PRINCIPAL
LAZARETTOS
I N
Europe, &c.

THE first Lazaretto I visited at MARSEILLES. The Health-office, *Le Bureau de Sante*, is in the city at the end of the port. It has an outer room and two council chambers. In the outer room, the depositions of captains of ships are taken, who come in their boats to an iron grate. At two feet distance there is an iron lattice with a door, which is opened only by the servants of the intendants, or directors, who are here in waiting, in a blue livery trimmed with white lace. Here also letters, or orders for supplies, from the captains who are performing quarantine in their ships, are received with a pair of iron tongs, and dipped in a bucket of vinegar standing ready for that purpose. Over the book in which the depositions of the captains are inserted for pub-

lic view, their is hung up an advertisement, to desite that the leaves may not be torn, and if they be torn, that information may be given to the office. In this room are hung up also orders, that when captains are examined, none but those who belong to the office shall be present; and that captains of merchant-ships, who have no bills of health, shall be obliged themselves to perform quarantine in the Lazaretto.

In the first of the two council chambers, there were hung up a *plan of the Lazaretto*, and a picture of a person dying of the plague; also the names of the directors, and the weeks of their attendance. Two or more of them are present every day to take the depositions of the captains as they arrive, to fix the guards and porters, and for the other business of this extensive Lazaretto.

The *Lazaretto* is on an elevated rock near the city, at the end of the bay, fronting the south-west, and commands the entrance of the harbour. It is very spacious, and its situation renders it very commodious for the great trade which the French carry on in the Levant. Among other apartments for passengers, there are 24 large rooms, of which some are above stairs, and open into a spacious gallery enclosed by lattice. In these rooms are closets for beds, which the passengers and guards are required to bring with them. The guards are sent by the Health-office, and their number is regulated by the number of passengers of each ship who perform quarantine. A number of passengers not exceeding three, are allowed one guard, the expence of whom (namely 20 *sous per day* and his victuals) they are obliged to bear. A passenger, therefore, who has no companion, has no assistance in bearing this expence. To four, five, or six passengers, two guards are assigned; and to seven three guards. These
guards

guards perform the offices of servants; and will cook for passengers if they do not choose to have their victuals from the tavern.

Within the Lazaretto is the governor's house; and a chapel in which divine service is regularly performed; as also a tavern, from which persons under quarantine may have their dinners and suppers sent them, and which has likewise the exclusive privilege of supplying them with wine. Two days before the quarantine is finished, the bills are sent in, which being paid to the cashier, they receive a clean patent. *

The quarantine of passengers who come with a foul bill, or in one of the two first ships from the same place with a clean bill, is 31 days, including the day they go out. If any account arrive of the plague having broke out in the place from which they come with a clean bill, after they left it, they are allowed no advantage from their clean bill; for, in this case they must be confined 15 days, and also fumigated † before they come down stairs, and are permitted to go to the *parloirs*. In case any of the company to which they belong die, their quarantine recommences.

The *parloirs* are long galleries with seats in them situated

* If bills are overcharged, there are magistrates in the city who should examine and tax them: But these magistrates do not always discharge their duty. The chaplain of the Dutch consul at *Smyrna* applied to them as many others have done, without obtaining redress.

† The fumigation is three times repeated, at the expence of nine *livres*, and by many is thought unnecessary. It was not used in the Lazarettos at *Venice*.

ed between the gates, and separated by wooden balustrades and wire lattice, beyond which there are other balustrades, distant about 10 feet, at which the persons in quarantine may see and converse with such friends as may choose to visit them. The wires are intended to prevent any thing from being handed to them, or from them. And that nothing may be thrown over, and no escapes be made, there is a double wall round the Lazaretto.

At the gate there is a bell to call any person in this enclosure: and by the number and other modifications of the strokes, every individual knows when he is called.

The ships are moored at the isle of Pomeque, where a governor resides, and other officers to keep the crews of ships in order, and prevent them from having any communication.* From thence goods are conveyed to the lazarettos in large boats kept for that purpose. Cottons with a foul bill must remain on the deck 7 days; and the next 6 days, the first bales must remain on the bridge in the lazaretto, before any others can be received by the porters;† after this the cargo of the ship is brought in; but if the ship have a clean bill, it is unloaded much quicker, and subject only to twenty days quarantine: Unless it be one of the two first ships, or there have been an account that the plague had broke out after it had sailed from the port where it was loaded, in which case, it is obliged to
per-

* Sometimes the governor is obliged to send some of the French sailors to the prison in the Lazaretto, because having no pay during their quarantine, they are often quarrelsome.

† The porters are, in like manner with the guards, sent by the office, as ships arrive. Their number is proportioned to the cargo; and four are allowed to a common ship.

perform quarantine as before said of passengers. And if the plague be in other cities of the Levant, five days are added to the 20 days of the quarantine: This the French call *pic de mouche*. The bales of cotton are exposed to the open air; and every ten days a seam of the bags is opened. Precious goods are placed in warehouses with open balustrades for the air to pass freely.*

At GENOA, the *lazaretto* is situated on the sea shore, near the city, and detached from other buildings. The plan is regular; the center-row equally dividing the areas; which are 310 feet by 25. In the middle of one of the areas there is a little chapel, which has three sides open, that the elevation of the host may be seen in the opposite rooms.

At the entrance there is a guard-room for ten soldiers, and a spacious bake-house. Towards the areas are many vaulted rooms for passengers, which open into a corridor where there are doors to separate the passengers of different ships. These rooms are 15 feet and 7 inches, by 14 feet 3 inches, and 11 feet and a half high. The corridor is 10 feet and 9 inches wide, and separated from the areas by high wooden palisades. Above stairs there are 36 rooms in front, besides 12 belonging to the prior or governor. On one side there are 11, and on the other 10 rooms. All the rooms are nearly similar in length and breadth, about 16 feet nine inches, by 14 feet nine, and 11 feet six inches high; with two opposite windows, about 4 feet by three, and 6 feet above the floor. The windows of all the rooms are

* The French in every ship have a secretary who always performs his quarantine on shore, and sees that none of the effects of different persons are *mixed* or *embezzled* by the porter. He sometimes acts as doctor, and is otherwise useful on board. Such a secretary I found in a *truffe* ship.

are too small. The floors are brick, and the roofs vaulted. Each room has in one corner a chimney, and in another a fewer that in like a closet. These rooms open into a corridor 11 feet wide, which has spacious windows towards the areas, and doors which can shut up three or four rooms according to the number of passengers from each ship. All the windows have iron bars and shutters, but none are glazed. Adjoining to the back of the governor's apartments is a neat and convenient chapel. When a considerable number are confined by sickness, the chaplain resides in the governor's apartments; and then the physician and surgeon are also obliged to reside in their rooms, at the corner of one of the areas.

On the second floor there are ranges of warehouses. These are too narrow, being only 16 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide; and the windows are too small, being, on one side, only two feet square; and on the other, three feet by two feet nine inches. The floors are of stone; but such floors are improper; white bricks, well burnt, being best for goods, because less apt to become damp. To these warehouses there are spacious brick ascents on the outside, on which bales of cotton are opened and aired. The doors are single; but large folding doors would have been better; and there should have been a small partition in each of the warehouses, that the porters might pass with less danger of infection. The staircases in the inside leading to these warehouses, and to those on the first floor, are likewise too narrow, being only 3 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

In the centre, behind the chapel, there are two spacious rooms, 125 feet by 25. The ascent for bales is good, being 10 feet wide; but the door way is only 4 feet wide. These would make good rooms for the sick; being fresh
and

and airy, and having each 20 windows, with shutters to them, and without glafs.

There are in the front three towers, or elevated rooms. That in the middle is called the governor's, because it joins to his apartments. From the windows he has a full view of both the areas and corridors. But this lazaretto derives a peculiar advantage from a fine spring of water which comes from the mountains, and contributes much to its salutariness. The channel is full 6 feet wide at its entrance into the area, and this renders it very convenient for washing linen. Being also properly conducted through all the sewers, it prevents the rooms from being offensive.

There are three prison rooms intended for riotous sailors who may be sent from the quarantine ships, and for the guards and porters, should they happen to be disorderly, or guilty of embezzlement. The chief punishment is solitary confinement, and their rooms are ill-suited to this purpose.*

At LEGHORN there are three *lazarettos*. One of them is new. I was there in 1788, and saw 47 slaves employed in building it. Ships which have the plague on board are now received here, and not chased away or burnt, as is practised in too many places. The greatest attention is given both to the health and convenience of the passengers, and the merchandise is kept in the exactest order. This lazaretto is called *san Leopoldo*, in compliment to the present Grand Duke; and at the upper end of one of the courts is

Y placed

* This lazaretto has a double wall like that at *Marseilles*. Between the walls there is a burying-ground for Protestants, but no tomb-stones or inscriptions are allowed. Here our late consul Mr *Holford* was interred. And while I was at *Genoa* a Scotch sailor died in the great hospital, who continuing to the last steady in his religious principles, was buried here.

placed his statue. The repeated visits I have paid to his prisons, hospitals, &c. have given me the fullest conviction that he is the true father and friend of his country.

The very worthy governor of this city (*Federigo Barbolani*) did me the favour to accompany me to this new lazaretto, and to that of san Rocco. He also favoured me with the plans of three lazarettos, and with the regulations, &c. which *he* published in quarto, 1785, entitled *Ordini di Sanita*. The Grand Duke, before the publication of these regulations, had sent a person to the Levant, on purpose to gain information by returning from thence, and performing quarantine at Marseilles, and there making the most careful observations. Our ambassador at Constantinople (*Sir Robert Ainsley*) told me that the lazarettos at Leghorn are the best in Europe. This was confirmed to me by two gentlemen, who had performed quarantine both there and at Marseilles.

M A L T A.

HERE some of the ships from the Morca, and other places, after performing quarantine, unload their grain. At a little distance there is a church, situate on a high ground, and intended for the accommodations of the persons who perform this quarantine. A letter brought by a ship just arrived from Tuskey, was, I saw, received with a pair of iron tongs, dipped in vinegar, and then put into a case, and laid for a quarter of an hour on wire grates, under which straw and perfumes had been burnt: After which the case was opened, and the letter taken out by one of the directors of the office. This is the usual method of receiving letters here.

The lazaretto at CORFU is finely situated on a rock surrounded

rounded with water, about a league from the city. The lazaretto of CASTLE-NOVO, in Dalmatia, is on the shore, about two miles from the city. At the back of it there is a delightful hill, which belongs to a convent of Friars. Persons in quarantine, after a few days, are allowed to walk there, and divert themselves with shooting, &c. But, being in ship with a foul bill, I could not see any of these lazarettos. Their officers are dependent on the health-office at Venice, and their regulations are similar.

V E N I C E.

HERE, after our ship had been conducted by a pilot-boat to her proper moorings, a messenger came from the health-office for the captain; and I went with him in his boat, to see the manner in which his report was made, his letter delivered, and his examination conducted. The following morning a messenger came in a gondola to conduct me to the new lazaretto. I was placed, with my baggage, in a boat, fastened by a cord ten feet long, to another boat in which were six rowers. When I came near the landing-place, the cord was loosed, and my boat was pushed with a pole to the shore, where a person met me, who said he had been ordered by the magistrates to be my guard. Soon after unloading the boat, the sub-prior came and shewed me my lodgings, which was a very dirty room, full of vermin, and without table, chair, or bed. That day and the next morning I employed a person to wash my room; but this did not remove the offensiveness of it, or prevent that constant head-ach which I had been used to feel in visiting other lazarettos, and some of the hospitals in Turkey. This lazaretto is chiefly assigned to Turks and soldiers, and the crews of those ships which have the plague on board. In one of the enclosures was the crew

of a Ragusian ship, which had arrived a few days before me, after being driven from Ancona and Trieste. My guard sent a report of my health to the office, and on the representation of our consul, I was conducted to the old lazaretto which is near the city. Having brought a letter to the prior from the venetian ambassador at Constantinople, I hoped now to have had a comfortable lodging: But I was not so happy. The apartment appointed me (consisting of an upper and a lower room) was no less disagreeable and offensive than the former. I preferred lying in the lower room on a brick floor, where I was almost surrounded with water. After 6 days, however, the prior removed me to an apartment in some respects better, and consisting of four rooms. Here I had a pleasant view; but the rooms were without furniture, very dirty, and no less offensive than the sick wards of the worst hospital. The walls of my chamber, not having been cleaned probably for half a century, were saturated with infection. I got them washed repeatedly with boiling water, to remove the offensive smell, but without any effect. My appetite failed, and I concluded I was in danger of the slow hospital fever. I proposed white washing my room with lime flaked in boiling water, but was opposed by strong prejudice. I got, however, this one morning done through the assistance of the British consul, who was so good as to supply me with a quarter of a bushel of fresh lime for the purpose. And the consequence was, that my room was immediately rendered so sweet and fresh, that I was able to drink tea in it in the afternoon, and to lie in it the following night. On the next day the walls were dry as well as sweet, and in a few days I recovered my appetite. Thus, at a small expence, and to the admiration of the other inhabitants of this lazaretto, I provided for myself and successors, an agreeable and wholesome room, instead of a nasty and contagious one.

Over

Over the gate-ways of two large rooms or warehouses, were carved in stone the images of three saints (*San Sebastiano, San Marco, and San Rocco*) reckoned the patrons of this lazaretto. Formerly, when persons who had the plague were brought from the city, they were put into one of these rooms for 40 days, and afterwards into the other for the same time, before they were discharged.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE PLAGUE.

Answers to Questions concerning the Plague.

ON my departure for my late tour, I was furnished, by two of my medical friends, *Dr Aickin* and *Dr Jebb*, with a set of queries respecting the plague, to be put to some of the most experienced practitioners in the places which I meant to visit. I fulfilled this commission as well as I was able, and brought back the result in several papers in the French and Italian languages, which *Dr Aickin*, to whose assistance I am indebted for a variety of professional matter in this work, has methodised and abridged so as to form one connected article. I here give it to the public, with a view of shewing the opinions prevalent concerning that disease in the countries where it is best known by *Experience*, and thereby establishing some of the most *important facts* relative to its prevention.

I. *Is the infection of the plague frequently communicated by the touch?*

RAYMOND, *Physician, MARSEILLES.* It is sometimes so communicated.

DEMOLLINS, *Surgeon, MARSEILLES.* There are instances of persons in the lazarettos who touch infected things and bodies without catching the disease, which is to be attributed to their temperament of body.

GIOVANELLI, *Physician to the lazaretto at LEGHORN.* The plague cannot be communicated without a very near approach or touch of an infected body or substance; and the air cannot be the vehicle of this infection.

THEY, *Physician to the lazaretto at MALTA.* All who approach the atmosphere of a pestilential body may receive the infection by respiration; and it is almost always observed that the contagion is received before approaching or touching the sick person. Yet it may happen that a person may inhabit the same chamber with, and even touch a person in the plague without being infected; instances of which I have known.

MORANDI, *Physician, VENICE.* Contact is one of the most powerful and dangerous means of communicating the infection; but for the development of its effects a predisposition in the receiving body is necessary.

VERDONI, *Physician, TRIESTE.* It is most frequently communicated by the touch, it has been given by a flower held and smelt at, first by two persons who remained free, then by a third, who was seized, and died in 24 hours.

A JEW PHYSICIAN, *of SMYRNA.* The infection is in reality communicated by the touch alone; for all who keep from contact of infected persons or things remain free. To the effect of contact, however, a certain disposition of the air is necessary; for we often see infected persons arrive from other countries, yet the disease does not spread. But what this disposition is, can scarcely be conceived. Commonly, in this climate, the disease appears at the end of spring, and continues to the middle of summer, with this particularity, that in cloudy weather, and
during

during the firocco wind, the attacks are more frequent. Also, in the same diathesis of the air, some receive the infection, while others, exposed to the same danger, escape it. From observation it appears, that cachectic persons, and those of constitutions abounding in acids, do not really take it. The contagious miasms may lie dormant in the body for some time without doing the least harm, till set in motion by sudden fear, or the excessive heat of a bath.

FRA. LUIGI DI PAVIA, *Prior of the Hospital of san Antonia at SMYRNA.* The plague is communicated by contact, according to all the observations I have been able to make for eighteen years.

II. *Does the plague ever rise spontaneously?*

RAYMOND. Incontestable experience daily proves that it only proceeds from contact.

DEMOLLINS. From all ages, the plague has only been brought to Marseilles by merchandise, or persons from beyond sea.

GIOVANELLI. As the disease always appears with the same symptoms, it is probably not spontaneous, but the consequence of a particular contagion.

JEW PHYSICIAN. According to the most ancient authorities, the plague has always been brought to Smyrna by contagion, and was never produced here.

FRA. LUIGI. Ancient and common observation in this city proves the plague that is derived solely from contagion.

III. *To what distance is the air round the patient infected? How far does actual contact—wearing infected clothes, or touching other things—produce the disease?*

RAYMOND. The infected are conversed with without danger across a barrier which separates them only a few paces.

DEMOLLINS. The air around the person is infected more or less according to the degree of the poison which exhales. Here, in the lazaretto, they are spoken with across two barriers a few paces from each other, without fear of contagion. Hence it would appear that the plague is communicated only by the touch, or still more by wearing infected clothes.

VERDONI. From the moment of infection, to the time when nature has entirely dissipated the contagious principle, which usually happens in 40 days, there is always a capacity of communicating infection. The degree of infection is in proportion to the volume of air surrounding the patient; the air being what absorbs, dissipates and destroys the contagious principle. Infected substances communicate the disease for many years in proportion to the ventilation they have undergone, or of which they are susceptible.

JEW PHYSICIAN. The degree of infection in the air about the sick depends upon the greater or less malignity of the disease, and other circumstances. The air about poor patients is more infectious than about the rich. These things being established, I am of opinion, that, in the greatest contagion, one may securely see a patient at the distance of two ells (four *braccia*) if the chamber windows be not all shut.

IV. *What are the seasons in which the plague chiefly appears, and what is the interval between the infection and the disease?*

RAYMOND. The plague shews itself at all seasons; but less at the two solstices.

DEMOLLINS. Great ravages may be made in all seasons, but principally in the great heats in summer.

From the infection to the disease is two or three days.

GIOVANELLI. The plague appears at all times, in the same manner as poisons at all times produce their effects. But observation shews that its ravages are greater in hot seasons than in cold, and it seems that summer and the first months of autumn are most to be dreaded.

There is no certainty as to the interval between the infection and the disease, as it depends on the particular constitution of the patient.

THEY. Warm moist seasons contribute to the production of all contagious diseases. The interval from the infection to the seizure is various, according to the virulence of the poison, and constitution of the patient. Sometimes it acts slowly, sometimes like a stroke of lightning.

JEW PHYSICIAN. Answered in the first.

FRA. LUIGI. The plague is most fatal in Smyrna from April to July; and it is constantly observed that great colds and heats much diminish it, and copious dews extinguish it.

The infection shews itself in 24 hours, more or less, according to the difference of temperament.

V. *What are the FIRST symptoms of the plague—are they not frequently a swelling of the glands of the groin and armpits.*

RAYMOND. The plague often conceals itself under the form of an inflammatory, ardent, or malignant fever. Tumours of the glands are sometimes its first symptoms.

DEMOLLINS. The first symptoms of the plague vary; but the most common are buboes in the armpit and groin, parotids and carbuncles in various parts of the body.

GIOVANELLI. The first symptoms are debility, fever, excessive thirst followed by great heat; after which, carbuncles or buboes appear in the parotids, armpits, and groin. This last is sooner attacked than the armpit.

FRA. LUIGI. The most remarkable symptoms of the plague are, turbidness and sparkling of the eyes, the tongue surzled with a white mucus, and very red at its tip, frequent biting of the lips, violent pain in the head, and inability to hold it up, a sense of great cold in the loin, vomiting, debility, swellings of the glands are not among the first symptoms.

VI. *Is it true that there are two different fevers with nearly the same symptoms, one of which is properly termed the plague, and is communicated from a distance by the air, and without contact; while the other, which is properly termed contagion, is only communicated by the touch, or at least by near approach to infected persons or things?*

MORANDI. It is certain, from multiplied observations,
that

that there are two sorts of pestilential fevers, similar in appearance; one of which proceeds from the contamination of the air alone, and is communicable to any distance; the other is produced alone by contact, or near approach. The former of these is properly termed a pestilential fever, the latter a contagious one.

VERDONI. The distinction of these fevers is useless, since the same which is communicated by the touch, is that also which is conveyed by the air to a certain distance, especially in a close place.

JEW PHYSICIAN. That there are two kinds of plagues is absolutely to be denied; yet sometimes it happens that persons are attacked with the plague without knowing from whence it came.

FRA. LUIGI. I hold it for certain that there is only one species of plague, though differing in malignity.

VII. *What is the method of treatment in the first stage—what in the more advanced periods—what is known concerning bark, snakeroot wine, opium, pure air, the application of cold water?*

RAYMOND. The disease is treated as inflammatory. No specific has been discovered for it.

DEMOLLINS. At the beginning—bleeding, vomiting, purgatives, diluents, refrigerants, and antiseptic are used; afterwards antiseptics and cordials, relatively to the temperament and symptoms.

GIORANELLI. The plague, causing always a dispo-

tion to inflammation, and putrefaction, it is always proper to bleed proportionally to the strength, and to use a cooling regimen, with the vegetable acids. The repeated use of emeticks is also proper, both to cleanse the first passages, and to dispose the virus to pass off by the skin. In the progress, it is necessary to favour the evacuation of the virus by that issue which nature seems to point at. Thus, either antiphlogistic purgatives are to be given, if nature points that way; or suppurative plasters are to be applied to any tumours which may appear. Epispastics to the extremities are proper where nature wants rousing. The vitriolic acid in large doses has been found very serviceable in the plague with carbuncles, as was proved in the last plague at *Moscow*. When the inflammation is over, and marks of suppuration appear, the bark, with wine and other cordials is proper. The surgeon's assistance is requisite in the treatment of boils and anthraxas, which last are seldom cured without the actual cautery.

THEY. In the beginning of pestilential fevers, bleeding is sometimes proper, and vomits almost always. In their progress, frequent sabacid and cold drinks, the bark given liberally, and vitriolic acid, have been found powerful remedies when there was a dissolution of the blood.

At *Cairo* they take opium, and cover themselves with mattresses in order to excite sweat; and though parched with heat and thirst, they drink nothing. They open the immature buboes with a red hot iron.

My opinion upon the whole is, that the treatment ought to be relative to the particular constitution of the year, and of the patient, by which the nature of the disease itself is greatly varied.

When

VIII. *When the plague prevails, do the physicians prescribe to those who have the disorder a more generous, or more abstemious diet; and do they prescribe any thing to the uninfected?*

JEW PHYSICIAN. In times of the plague, many are accustomed to eat no flesh; others, no fish; but I know not whether from the advice of physicians. For myself, I have been in many plague-years, but have made no alteration in the management of myself.

FRA. LUIGI. In Smyrna the plague is generally treated with a rigorous diet. They only use rice and vermicelli boiled in water; and sometimes, when the patient is too costive, juices and herbs boiled without any seasoning. From time to time they give some acid preserves, and raisins, and in great heats some slender lemonade, and a dish of good coffee with a biscuit every day. For drink they only use toast and water; and they follow this abstemious regimen till the fourth day of the disease is completed; after which they take chicken broth, lamb, and other food of digestion.

IX. *Are convalescents subject to repeated attacks from the same infection?*

RAYMOND. Not unless they touch something infected.

There are various opinions on this head.

X. *What is the proportion of deaths, and the usual length of the disease?*

RAYMOND. The mortality is different in different seasons and years.

DEMOLLINS. In the plague at Marseilles in 1720 half the inhabitants perished. The usual length of the disease is that of other acute disorders, but longer when the tumours come to suppuration.

Sometimes it kills immediately; sometimes in 24 hours, commonly in three days. When the patient goes over the 9th day, there are great hopes of his recovery, as the buboes are not suppurated. They may, however, die within the 40th day, especially if they commit any irregularity, the principal of which is eating flesh, which instantly causes a return of fever and death. It never passes beyond the 40th day.

XI. What are the means to prevent the plague, to stop its contagion, and to purify infected places?

RAYMOND. There is no other method of preserving one's-self from the plague, than avoiding the contact of infected things. Goods are purified by exposing them to the open air during 40 days; and furniture by a strong fumigation with aromatics and sulphur.

DEMOLLINS. Here, in the lazaretto, infected goods and furniture are exposed to a current of air for 40 days. The air of infected places is purified by burning all sorts of aromatic plants and sulphur.

Infected places are purified by fumigation and ventilation, by scraping the lime from the walls (which is then thrown into the sea) and white-washing them anew with lime and sea-water, by washing the floors, windows, doors, &c. with sea-water, then with vinegar; taking great care to leave nothing that is infected. The bodies of the dead
are

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are buried in a place set apart for that purpose; and their beds and bedding are burned. As to other things, not used during the illness, the linen is washed with soap and lie; the woollen clothes are put into the sea-water for two days, and then ventilated for twenty days; those which would be spoiled by water are hung on a line in the air for 40 days, and fumigated from time to time according to their quality.

VERDONI. The Greeks in Smyrna, during Lent, when they eat only vegetables, are seldom attacked; while among those who eat flesh the contagion makes great havoc. Here the best means of prevention are to eat moderately, and not at all of animal food; to drink water and vinegar;* to sprinkle the chamber with the latter, and use frequent ventilation; to change the clothes, especially the linen, daily, hanging in the air, from 10 to 15 days, those that have been used.

PRESERVATION FROM THE PLAGUE.

To dwell in houses well detached from the infected, and admit no infected person or thing.—Habitation kept clean, and all filth removed.—Ventilation.—Windows only open while the sun is up.—Fires in each chamber, especially of odorous woods.—Flowers and aromatics strewed in the rooms.—Sprinkling with vinegar.—Fumigations with resinous and balsamic matters.

Food and drink to be used as found by experience to agree.

* A person, in a very high station at Constantinople, told me, that when he had the plague in that city, he lived almost entirely on *green tea*; to which he attributed his perfect cure of that disorder: And I must add, I have heard of some who have made the same use of brandy, and yet have recovered.

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agree at other times.—Acid humors in fallad.—Acid fruits.—A light, brisk wine, and water, the best for common drink.—In some cases wine not to be allowed.—Purgatives not proper without some particular reason for their use.—Not to go out till the sun be risen, and then not fasting.—To avoid near approach to the infected, or touch of infected things.—The nostrils to be guarded by snuffing up some odorous matter, as sp. sal. ammon. ol. succini, and especially vinegar in a sponge.—The mouth guarded by chewing aromatics, as zedoary, ginger, juniper berries, &c.—The pores of the skin to be guarded by clothes perfumed with aromatics, bags worn of the same, aromatized unguents rubbed on various parts of the body.

The spirits to be supported by amusements, mirth, &c. Effects of music, &c.

REMARKS ON THE GAOL-FEVER.

If it were asked, what is the cause of the gaol-fever? it would in general be readily replied, “the want of fresh air and cleanliness.” But as I have found, in some prisons abroad, cells and dungeons as offensive and dirty as any I have observed in this country, where, however, this distemper was unknown, I am obliged to look out for some additional cause of its production. I am of opinion, that the sudden change of *diet* and *lodging* so effects the *spirits* of *new* convicts, that the general causes of putrid fevers exert an immediate effect upon them. Hence it is common to see them sicken and die in a short time, with very little apparent illness. Convicts are generally stout, robust young men, who have been accustomed to free diet, tolerable lodgings, and vigorous exercise. These are ironed, thrust into close offensive dungeons, and then chained down, some of them without straw or other bedding; here

here they continue, in winter, 16 or 17 hours out of 24, the in utter inactivity, and immerfed in the noxious effluvia of their own bodies. On this account, the gaol-difterper is always obferved to reign more in our prifons during winter than fummer.

C O N C L U S I O N.

IN my late inquiries into the ftate of the *prifons* of the country, it has given me fincere pleafure to find, that, from the attention of the *magiftrates*, and the operation of the falutary *Act* for preferving the health of prifoners, the gaols of the capital, though crowded, have been freed from that difeafe which formerly deftroyed more perfons than the hand of the executioner, and thofe in the country have been fo much improved, that moft of them may *now* be vifited without hazard of infection; whilft the judges are fecured from thofe risks which formerly attended them in the difcharge of their *important* office. With fatisfaction I have alfo obferved the *liberal* and *humane* fpirit which engaged the public to alleviate the fufferings of prifoners in general, and particularly, to releafe many *industrious*, though *unfortunate* debtors. But at this point, the fpirit of improvement *unhappily* feems to flop, fcarcely touching upon that ftill more *important* object, the *reformation of morals* in our prifons: Yet it is obvious that if *this* be neglected, befides the evil confequences that muft result from fuch a fource of wickednefs, a fufpicion will arife, that what has been already done has proceeded, *chiefly* from the felfifh motive of avoiding the danger *to our own health*, in attending courts of judicature.

In this *further information*, it will be abfolutely neceffary to begin with the *capital*: For as, in my former vifits, when I have met with the gaol-fever in county prifons, I

have been almost *constantly* told, that it was derived from those in *London*; so the corruption of *manners* also, flowing from the great fountain, spreads far and wide its malignant streams. In what prison in *London* is there a proper separation of criminals, the old from the young, the convicts from the untried? where are the night-rooms for solitary confinement and reflection? when is any proper attention paid to sick and dying prisoners? where are the rules and orders of magistrates for the direction of gaolers and the government of prisoners? In what gaol are not the ears shocked with the *profaneness* of prisoners and turnkeys; When is any regard paid to the *Lord's day*? When is not the afternoon of that day a time of greater concourse of visitants than any other? And though the gaoler's taps are abolished, yet, are not publicans *continually* waiting to serve the prisoners, and their company? Is not beer *now* sold by the debtors? And do not turnkeys keep *shops* in the gaols?

Within 14 years, how many prisoners, together with their keepers, have I known destroyed by drinking, and how many convicts going out of the world in a state of *intoxication*! Criminals are, for the most part, under the middle age of life, and therefore strong enough in constitution to bear the trial of thoroughly breaking their bad habits; and as to debtors * who generally live in prisons in utter idleness, they can have little occasion for strong liquors, and would receive much more benefit from a little addition of meat and vegetables to their diet, which, by this restriction, they might better afford.

* Of this class how many persons have I known, or heard of, who have gone into prison *sober* men; but who have either destroyed themselves there by *drinking*, or have gone out *mere fots*?

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